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ABSTRACT

The history of orienteering in the United States includes both military and civilian interest, with the period of greatest growth between 1970 and 1980. To investigate growth patterns in orienteering, questionnaires were mailed to 42 civilian orienteering clubs and 286 universities supporting senior Reserve Office Training Corps (ROTC) curriculums; 199 questionnaries (60.7 percent) were returned, indicating 27 active civilian clubs and 59 with a Military Science Department (MSD) affiliation, with core regions for civilan clubs in the Northeast and Midwest and for MSD clubs in the South. Factors leading to founding of clubs were experience with European orienteering, active ROTC programs, and prior club experience. Factors serving as barriers to the growth of clubs were lack of: sufficient public interest; geographic training in public schools; effective promotional activity; high-level orienteering meets in an area; adequately detailed maps; and suitable terrain. As better maps are made, the West will probably become another regional core. A 1979 decision to rescind requirements for Military Science Departments to conduct orienteering programs may lead to a decline in number of MSD clubs in the South and Midwest. Appendices include maps of club growth and meets, special contour maps, and the survey questionnaire and results. (MH)

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ORIENTEERING: GROWTH PATTERNS IN THE UNITED STATES

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June 1983

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ORIENTEERING: GROWTH PATTERNS IN THE UNITED STATES

Introduction

Orienteering is the sport of timed navigation through an unknown area using only a compass and map as a guide. Developed in Scandinavia during the late 19th century, orienteering evolved during military operations where messages were required to be delivered by runners through poorly charted wilderness. From this rather practical beginning, the sport diffused throughout Europe such that today it is that continent's second most populous athletic activity.

Orienteering was first introduced to the United States in 1946 by Bjorn Kjellstrom, a Swedish immigrant. Kjellstrom, the inventor of the protractor compass, demonstrated the sport in northern Indiana, but was unable to stir public enthusiasm. Thus, orienteering passed into relative obscurity. Two decades later, interest in orienteering was again tested and found successful in both the civilian and military environments. Harald Wibye, a Norwegian engineer for General Electric initiated a club in the Delaware Valley area near Philadelphia. Simultaneously, the United States Marine Corps at Quantico, Virginia adapted the sport as part of their training program. Both organizations have grown considerably since 1967.

Little growth took place outside these two centers during the remainder of the decade (see Map 1). The Marine Corps

expanded orienteering training in 1969 to include its West Coast base in San Diego and in 1970 the Southeast Ohio Orienteering Club was founded as part of the Army Reserve Officer Training Corps curriculum at Ohio University, Athens.

The years 1970 to 1980 represented the greatest period of growth for orienteering, largely as a result of two unconnected events. In April 1970, a national body, the United States Orienteering Federation (USOF), was established in Ballwin, Missouri. This organization held as its purpose, the sponsorship and support of orienteering nationwide. The national organization provided a source of information for all interested persons. It established standardized rules for mapping and orienteering competition and acted as an arbitrating body for disputes between member clubs. On an international scale, it represented the principal contact with the International Orienteering Federation, serving some 86 countries. The formation of USOF, at last, gave the sport national direction.

The second event involves the changing social values of Americans during the period. Author Paul Hoch in Rip off the Big Game cities as one of his major themes that:

> "The sports most appreciated in a society, and the way in which they are played, in turn reflect the past and present development of society. Thus, as the Vietnam war heated up, the more militaristic game of professional football rapidly surpassed baseball as America's favorite spectator sport. As blacks began demanding control over their communities, black athletes began demanding a greater say in sports. As women began demanding equal pay for equal work in industry, the cry was promtly taken up by women tennis players." (Hoch, 1972).

The period between 1970 and 1980 also witnessed a growing awareness and concern for the environment. The birth of the ecological movement, Earth Day 1970, and citizen concern over construction of the Alaska pipeline are but a few examples. Coinciding with this shift in values was the increased use of our national parks and forests by hikers, the dramatic rise of jogging and the rapid growth of environmental sports such as orienteering.

The Study - Methodology and Area

Tracing the total growth of orienteering's general membership over the years is not too difficult. Sufficient records are available through USOF and one can extrapolate membership counts from income statements held by the national body. The actual patterns of growth, however, have yet to be examined. A cursory review of the membership data places orienteering's beginning in the Delaware Valley, but what of its diffusion and mechanisms of diffusion? Does orienteering like lacrosse dominate a particular region or regions and what reasons explain the presence or absence of this sport which grew simultaneously with a national shift in social values?

In order to investigate growth patterns within the United States, questionnaires were mailed to 42 civilian orienteering clubs chartered with the United States Orienteering Federation and to 286 universities sponsoring senior Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) curriculums. Response to the questionnaire was significant with a 60.7 percent return rate. Of the 199

questionnaires returned, 86 organizations were actively involved in orienteering; 59 with a Military Science Department affiliation and 27 civilian clubs. The study included all 50 states and the U.S. Territories of Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Growth Patterns: 1970-1974

By 1974, the direction in which orienteering would move was becoming visible (see Map 2). The U.S. Marine Corps continued its enthusiastic support of the sport via its training programs at Quantico and San Diego, producing some of this country's best athletes in the sport. The U.S. Army also showed interest in the sport and its obvious tie to land navigation instruction. In 1971, the Army produced its first training handbook exclusively about orienteering and followed this with a series of five circulars through 1975. The Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) of the Army indorsed orienteering and placed it in the ROTC curriculum. Because of this emphasis, Military Science Departments initiated new clubs in New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Alabama, and northeast Louisiana. The club at Ohio University experienced the greatest growth, expanding its membership to over 50 members.

Civilian clubs also prospered during this period developing exclusively in the Northeast and Midwest. The New England Orienteering Club (NEOC) and Cambridge Sports Union (CSU) both initiated activities in 1972; NEOC, claiming to serve the six-state New England area, and CSU the Boston community and members of that organization's 10-year-old running club.

Delaware Valley, the nation's first orienteering club maintained its membership in the Philadelphia area while a new organization, Ramapo Orienteering Club, was founded in northern New Jersey, to serve both that state and southern New York.

Finally, the geographical center of the United States experienced orienteering with the founding of the Possum Trot Orienteering Club. Possum Trot began in 1974 serving Kansas City and the surrounding populations in Kansas and Missouri.

By the close of 1974 nearly 800 people were involved in orienteering. The greatest growth was experienced from 1970 to 1972, 28 to 300 members, and an annual growth of 200 to 300 members continued thereafter.

Growth Patterns: 1975-1978

Orienteering could clearly be considered a regional sport by the close of 1978 (see Map 3). Nationally, the sport was recognized by all universities sponsoring senior ROTC programs, thus placing the seed at least in every state. Club initiation and participation, however, was another matter.

The Northeast had evolved as one of two core regions for the sport. NEOC had grown to 380 members overshadowing its CSU neighbor and both Delaware Valley and Ramapo's memberships exceeded 100. Buffalo and Rochester (formerly Kodak) also sponsored clubs in northern New York State.

Military Science Department (MSD) clubs were noticeably absent in the Northeast. With the exception of the United States Military Academy at West Point, MSD activity was practiced by only two other institutions

The Midwest also developed extensively, becoming the second core region for orienteering. Minneapolis, Chicago and St. Louis all possessed large clubs and Kansas City was now represented by two clubs, Possum Trot and Orienteer Kansas. MSD development in this region was considerably better. ROTC Region Commanders supported orienteering as an aid to navigation training accounting for the significant presence in Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.

In the South, orienteering was practiced predominantly by clubs associated with the military or military science programs in universities. Both the Army and the Marine Corps recognized the training value in the sport and though individual club memberships were small, region membership as a whole contributed significantly to the sport.

Two exceptions to the military dominance of the sport in the South were Backwoods Orienteering Club (BOK) at Raleigh, North Carolina, and Georgia Area Orienteering Club (formerly OCONEE). Both clubs serve a civilian population, but both owe their heritage to the military experience of their founders.

Discounting the Marine presence at San Diego, a result of pervious ties to Quantico, orienteering was practiced by only

two clubs in the West. Steve Goodman founded Rocky Mountain Orienteering near Denver, largely as a result of correspondence with European counterparts and the University of Nevada-Reno sponsored an MSD club.

Total involvement in orienteering had increased to 1921 members by the end of 1978. Two core regions had been defined and military involvement had filled in the Midwest and southern states. Western involvement, through minimal in 1978, was at least established.

Growth Patterns: 1979-1981

Between 1970 and 1981 orienteering experienced relative stability (see Map 4). The core areas both experienced membership increases, but few new clubs were added. Noticeable membership growth was experienced by NEOC in the Northeast and by Northeast Ohio, St. Louis, and both Kansas clubs. New Clubs were added however, in six of the southern states and in the West. Though data for the West is limited at this time, new clubs in San Francisco, Seattle, and Ellensburg have established a western commitment to the sport.

Growth Mechanisms

Over 2500 Americans were involved in orienteering by the end of 1980. Maps of club membership of selected years show the development of the two core regions in the Northeast and Midwest and extensions in the South and along the West Coast. Clubs with no distinct regional connection appear in Colorado and Alaska and the Plains distinguishes itself as a region without clubs.

A review of club founding experience provides three mechanisms for the introduction and direction of orienteering growth in the United States. European experience (see Map 5) accounts for the nation's first club, Delaware Valley, and for the direct connection to the military via the U.S. Marine Corps at Quantico. European experience is also responsible for NEOC, the largest U.S. club and for the extension of the sport to eastern Wisconsin, Colorado, and Washington. European experience clearly provides the foundation of the northeast core.

A second mechanism for diffusion is via the active military Reserve Officer Training Programs (see Map 6). Military involvement is responsible for the establishment of every single club in the southern United States, nine clubs in the New York - New Jersey - Pennsylvania area and eleven clubs in the Midwest. To a lesser degree, military involvement is responsible for several clubs in the West.

The third mechanism for the diffusion of orienteering involves prior club experience (see Map 7). In all cases this prior experience was gained through clubs with a European or military experience origin. Former members of West Point, Quantico, St. Louis, and Southeast Ohio have, over the years, moved and founded eleven additional clubs. The net impact of the prior club experience mechanism was the founding of ten clubs in the Midwest, all but two clubs in Virginia and North Carolina and two clubs on the West Coast.

In summary then, the introduction of orienteering to America and the development of the northeastern region is primarily a result of indivduals who possessed European experience with the sport. The Midwest region developed as a result of military involvement in the sport, either directly through MSD clubs, or indirectly through individuals who possessed prior club experience. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the entire Southern United States developed in response to military involvement through the Military Science Departments of major universities. Orienteering's newest territory, the West Coast, appears to be expanding through composite action of all three mechanisms.

Suitability Factors

Beyond the mechanisms by which orienteering is established within a region, the sport still exhibits a relatively high degree of spatial confinement. Rapid, sustained growth characterizes the Northeast and Midwest, yet the West Coast as a region has been slow to develop. Activity in the South would be virtually nonexistent without the military participation and the Plains is distinctive by its total absence of the sport.

The unique growth patterns within orienteering indicate several factors at work that either promote or serve as barriers to growth. These factors, determined by this survey, are shown at Figure 1. Figure 1 is further sub-divided into responses by Military Science Department and non-Military Science Department

clubs. It is the author's opinion that the unique populations served by each category necessitates this sub-division.

Public Interest

Insufficient public interest was the primary reason cited by both civilian and MSD clubs for the restricted growth of orienteering. Populated areas, such as northern New Jersey, cite the intervening opportunities available in nearby cities as detracting from sport participation, while rural Minnesotans blame the lack of a sufficient polulation base as their particular problem. Lack of public interest is a ubiquitous fact that really has more to do with public perception than conflicting activities or population density. Most Americans, if asked to define orienteering would be unable to do so. Those that were knowledgeable of the sport would likely be apprehensive about the basic foundation of the sport; running through an unknown area with a map and compass.

Many studies have been conducted elaborating on the lack of geographic training in our elementary and secondary school system. By comparison, our Scandinavian counterparts receive mandatory map training throughout their educational program. Small wonder that Sweden alone possesses 1300 clubs compared to the 86 in the United States.

Besides a lack of map training in this country, orienteers are also criticized by Scandinavian officials for ineffective promotional activity. This fact was considered equally as

important by 10 of 11 civilian, and 10 of 30 MSD clubs, reporting insufficient public interest as a barrier. This author is unsure as to which is the greater problem, lack of knowledge about orienteering or fear of becoming lost if involved. In either case, mass advertising of the sport is seldom successful. Word of mouth and the "bring a friend" approach appear the preferred methods for recruiting new initiates.

Earlier mention was made of the subdivision of growth factors into responses by civilian and MSD clubs. Insufficient interest was cited by three times as many MSD clubs as civilian organizations. In every case, insufficient interest in the MSD environment is a result of conflicting activities related to the ROTC program, college eduational or college sports/social requirements.

"A" Meets

Lack of "A" meets was the second most cited reason as a growth barrier. This particular reason also appears to affect MSD clubs more severely than civilian clubs.

"A" meets are the primary vehicles for testing one's abili in orienteering. They represent the highest level of competition available and, because of sanctioning requirements by USOF insure the orienteer a quality event, attended by sufficient competitors in each category.

Sponsorship of an "A" meet requires a threshold club membership of at least 50 persons. Tasks of the sponsoring club

include production of a five color site map at 1:15,000 scale and the setting of two day courses in all categories from beginner to elite. Due to administrative overhead, "A" meet sponsorship by necessity paralleled the growth of clubs during the study period.

During the period 1971 to 1978, the overwhelming majority of "A" meets were held in Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan (see Map 8). This pattern supports the role of the active military and ROTC in developing the sport during the early years. From 1979 to 1982 (see Map 9) the Northeast and Missouri emerged as regional leaders as civilian clubs expanded more rapidly than their military counterparts. Civilian club members were less transient, thus providing continued expertise and funding for meet sponsorship.

Late 1978 witnessed the first "A" meet in the Houston area. California, in concert with slower western development began sponsorship in 1979 and has sponsored one "A" meet per year since 1980.

A part from the geographical isolation of a large number of MSD clubs from the "A" meet circuit, the raison d'etre of most MSD clubs must be considered. Twenty-four of the 59 MSD clubs surveyed indicated their interest in the sport as purely competitive. Another four stated their purpose was to gain land navigation training for future military application. By comparison, all 27 civilian clubs cited recreation as their primary

purpose. "A" meets to them provide a means for expanding their knowledge and enjoyment of the sport and contributing to its expansion nationwide.

Maps

The requirements for orienteering are relatively simple. A compass and a map displaying sufficient detail are really all that is necessary. The second requirement, however, provides a third factor that has confined the sport. During the early years, clubs relied heavily on USGS 1:24,000 scale topographic, and military 1:25,000 scale topographic maps for their purposes (see Map 10). As orienteering developed, American clubs began to make their own maps. The new maps were much more detailed (see Map 11), allowing course setters to challenge the participant and improving the overall skill level in the sport.

Like sponsorship of "A" meets, map-making required funding and a substantial level of expertise by club members. Map costs were generally covered by a portion of the entry fees charged for "A" meets run on a particular map sheet, or by special grants given a particular club.

Due to expertise and funding requirements, the majority of orienteering's 1:15,000 scale maps have been produced by civilian clubs within the two core regions (see Map 12). Mapping and "A" meet sponsorship closely parallel one another. St. Louis, the recipient of a $65,000.00 grant, has produced over 100 maps since

1974. Kansas and New England clubs have each produced over 45 maps and New York-New Jersey and Illinois rank third in production with 20 maps each.

The West Coast of the United States has produced relatively few maps. Besides their slower rate of development, this region suffers two additional drawbacks. USGS maps at 1:24,000 scale are noticeably fewer in the west, (see Map 13) also, needleleaf vegetation has produced a photogrammetric problem for those who would produce orienteering scale maps. Contour lines drawn from USGS photo maps typically follow tree crowns of the evergreen trees. Compared to the actual ground contours, overgeneralization is apparent and must be adjustd by the orienteering mapper (see Figure 2). This particular problem has required European experience to be imported for the production of all West Coast maps to date.

On the military side of the sport, the United States Military Academy has produced 11 of its own maps (see Map 14). West Point has access to considerably more training areas than other military affiliated clubs and receives special funding for its program. Other producers include Washington State University, Northeast Louisiana State, and the University of Nevada-Reno. The above schools all produce maps at scales ranging from 1:1100 to 1:20,000. The remaining schools must rely on the USGS maps available. One method of increasing detail on these maps is to enlarge the 1:24,000 scale map and then add additional features

(see Map 15). Though this method produces a more detailed product, it generally results in a black and white version of the original. Maps of this caliber cannot provide the challenge of a color, 1:15,000 scale map, thus, while they provide excellent training aids, they cannot meet the USOF standards necessary for "A" meet sponsorship.

Terrain

The lack of suitable terrain on which to orienteer was perceived as a problem by nearly 25 percent of the survey respondents. The good orienteering site must satisfy several criteria. It must possess sufficient local relief to test both physical condition and mental sharpness. Entirely level terrain provides runners a distinct advantage requiring little in the way of route planning. It takes away from what orienteering advertises itself to be, cunning running, where often times a clear head can beat competitors who are only fleet of foot.

The other requirement of a good site is its forest component. Forested sites are runnable, and they reduce the element of luck. Visibility is clearly reduced in the forest so that competitors must rely on their ability to read both the map and the terrain. The actural control will be visible only when the competitor gets close and the tendency to follow another competitor is avoided. Forest sites can support challenging courses concurrently on all

competitive levels, thus a greater number of participants can enjoy the sport in a particular area.

By contrast a review of the 86 club locations places all but 14 in forested areas (see Map 16). Forest distribution parallels the development of the two core regions with southern and western extensions. The Plains, an area lacking forests, is also lacking clubs. The type of forest further defines the sport's regions. Mapping problems, previously discussed, have slowed the development of those clubs in evergreen areas.

Other Barriers

A number of other factors were surfaced by orienteers as inhibiting growth in their areas. Conflicts with other running events affected both the Denver Club and Cambridge Sports Union, primarily a running club, in Boston. Climate was also cited, but only by MSD clubs. Climate was more of a problem to Southern orienteers as heat and humidity affected their season. Northern clubs often continue orienteering well into the winter, simply replacing running gear with skis. Lastly, lack of experienced personnel was raised. This was the primary barrier for Southeast Ohio, one of the clubs whose member migration has helped found additional clubs.

Orienteering 1981 and Beyond

The pattern for orienteering in 1981 remains relatively unchanged from the 1980 position (see Map 4). Core areas in the Northeast and Midwest still dominate the sport and interest

in the West continues to expand existing clubs. As mapping progresses, it is likely that the West with terrain similar to that found in Scandinavia, growing populations and an ideal year-round climate will become another regional core. The three largest clubs in the region, San Diego, Bay Area and Cascade all have "A" meet schedules for the 1982-83 period.

Predictions for the MSD-oriented South and, to a lesser degree, those MSD clubs in the Midwest, is rather bleak. Beginning in 1979, ROTC commanders of these regions began to question the real value of orienteering to applied land navigation in the militay sense. Their position was one of funding considerations versus the actual number of cadets benefiting from continued program support. Testing of orienteering was deleted from summer camp programs and by 1981, ROTC region commanders had requested permission to delete the program from their curriculums. In October 1981, TRADOC went on record, officially rescinding any requirement by Military Science Departments to conduct orienteering programs.

The net result of the TRADOC decision has yet to be felt. It is anticipated that the 59 clubs presently established (see Map 7) will continue participation for the next few years; however, tighter budgets and lack of support at the national level point to the demise of the southern extension and to a thinning of the Midwest ranks. This sequence of events would redraw orienteering's boundaries placing all but a few clubs into three core areas above the 35th parallel.

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Appendix A

Maps and Figures

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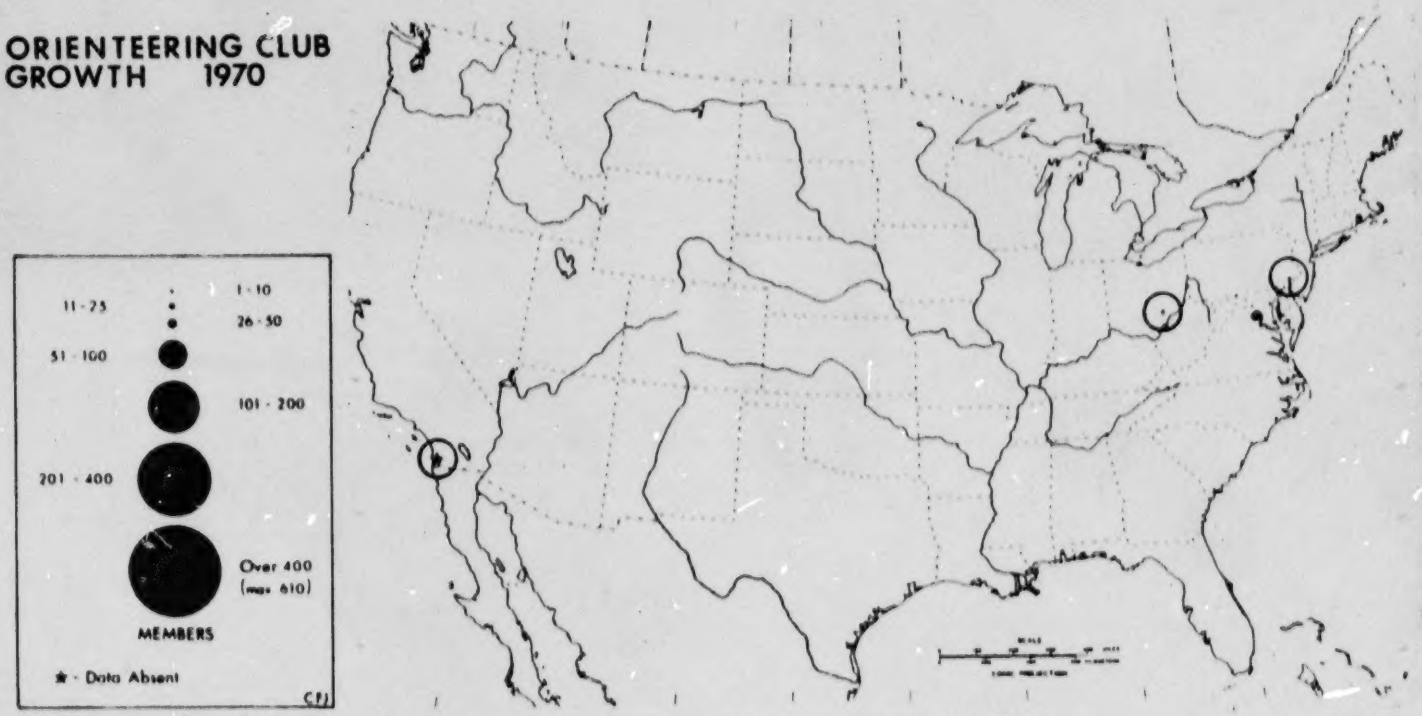
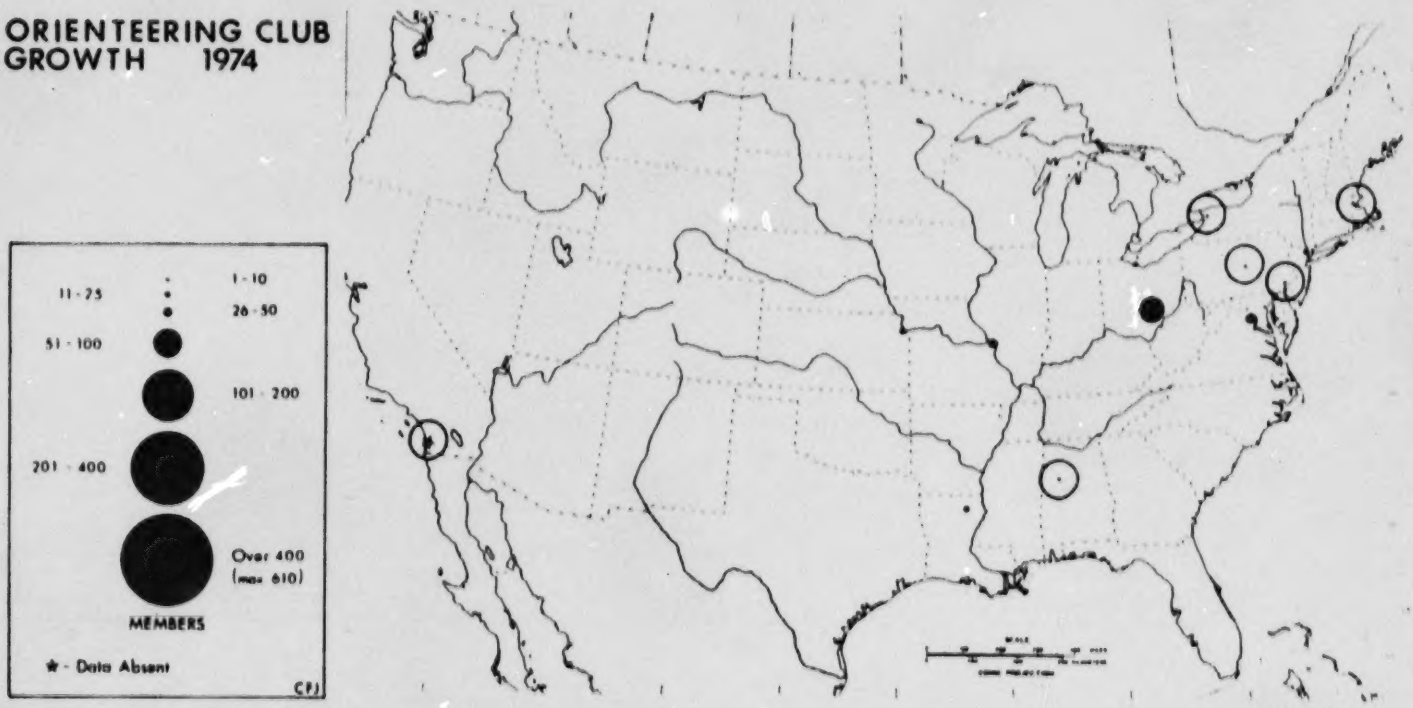


Map 1 - Orienteering Club Growth 1967 to 1970



Map 2 - Orienteering Club Growth 1971 to 1974

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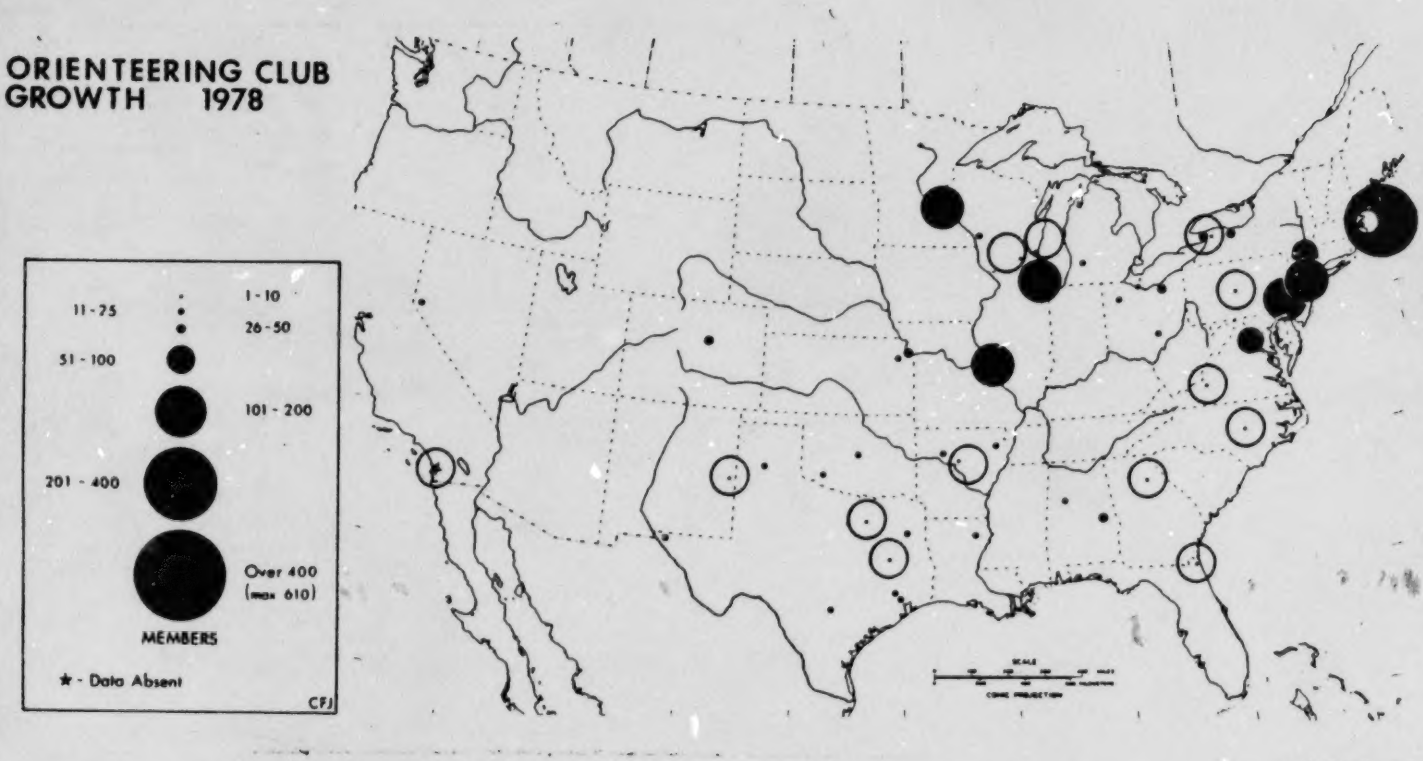
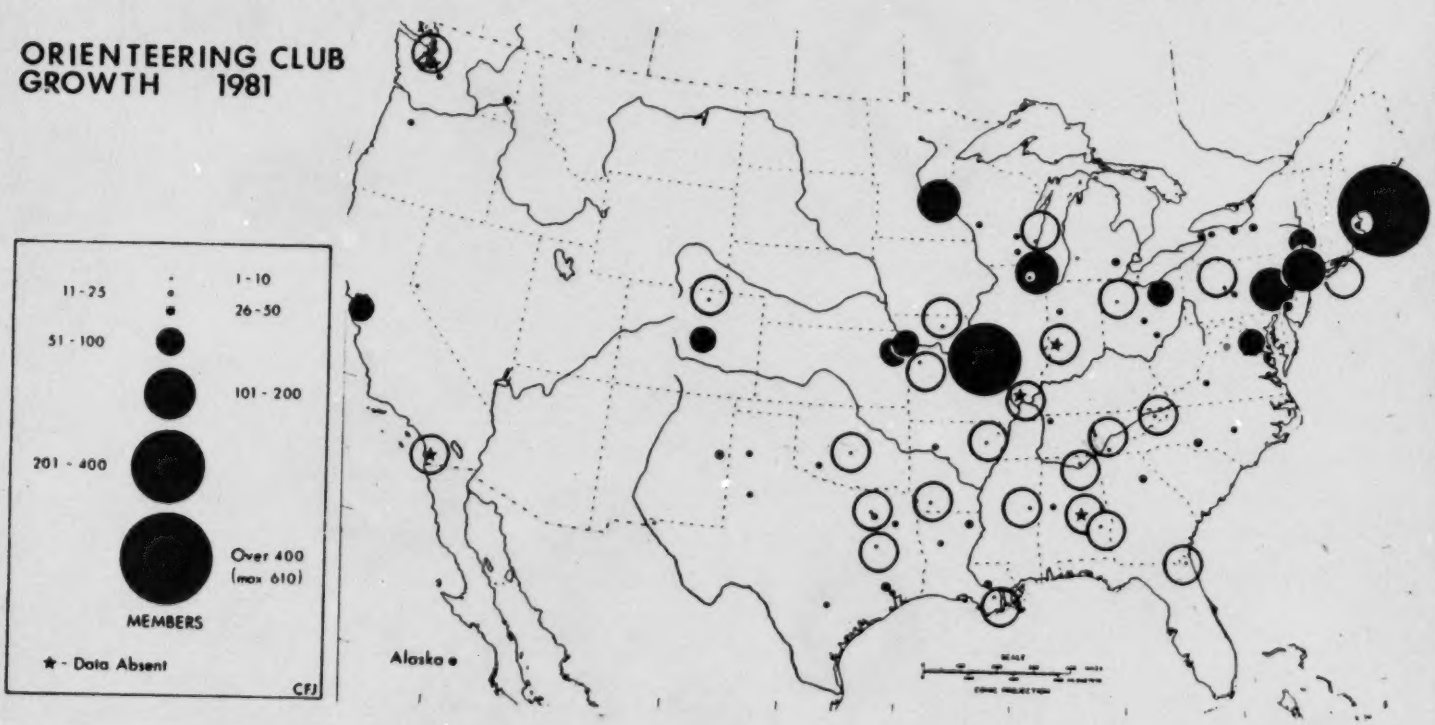


Map 3 - Orienteering Club Growth 1975 to 1978



Map 4 - Orienteering Club Growth 1976 to 1981

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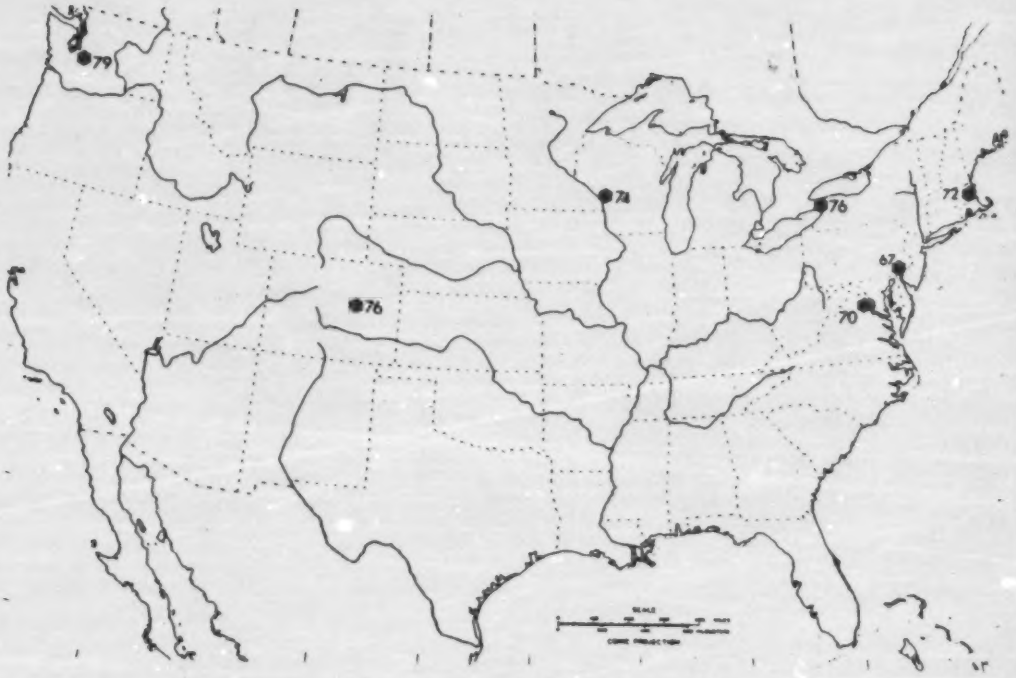
CLUBS ESTABLISHED by:
EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE



Map 5 - Clubs founded by persons with European experience in the sport

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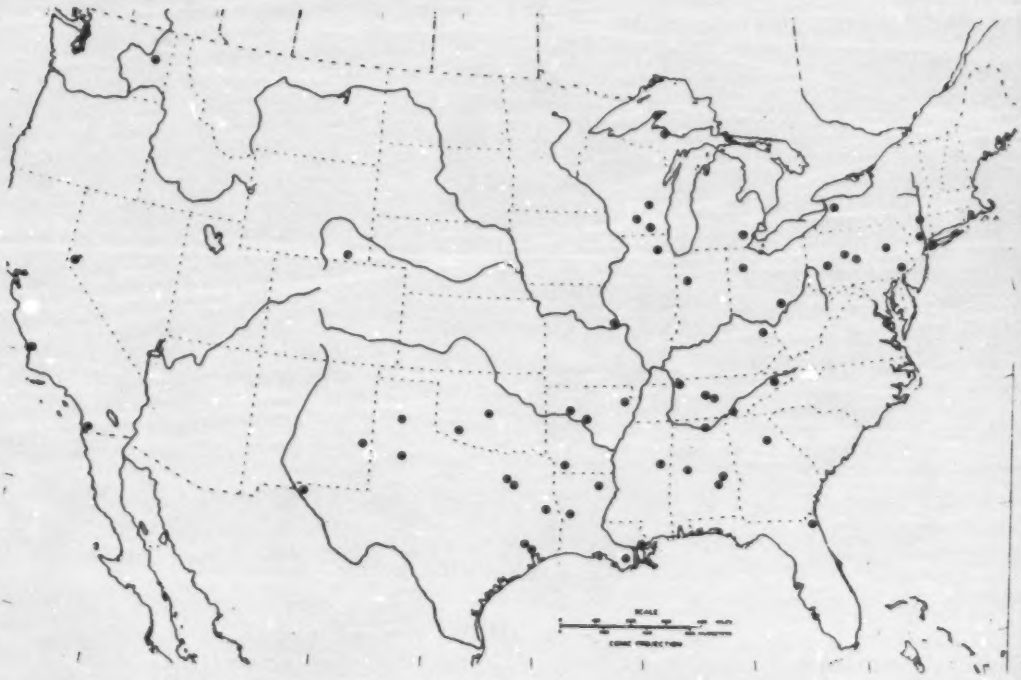
MILITARY EXPERIENCE



Map 6 - Clubs founded by persons with military experience in orienteering

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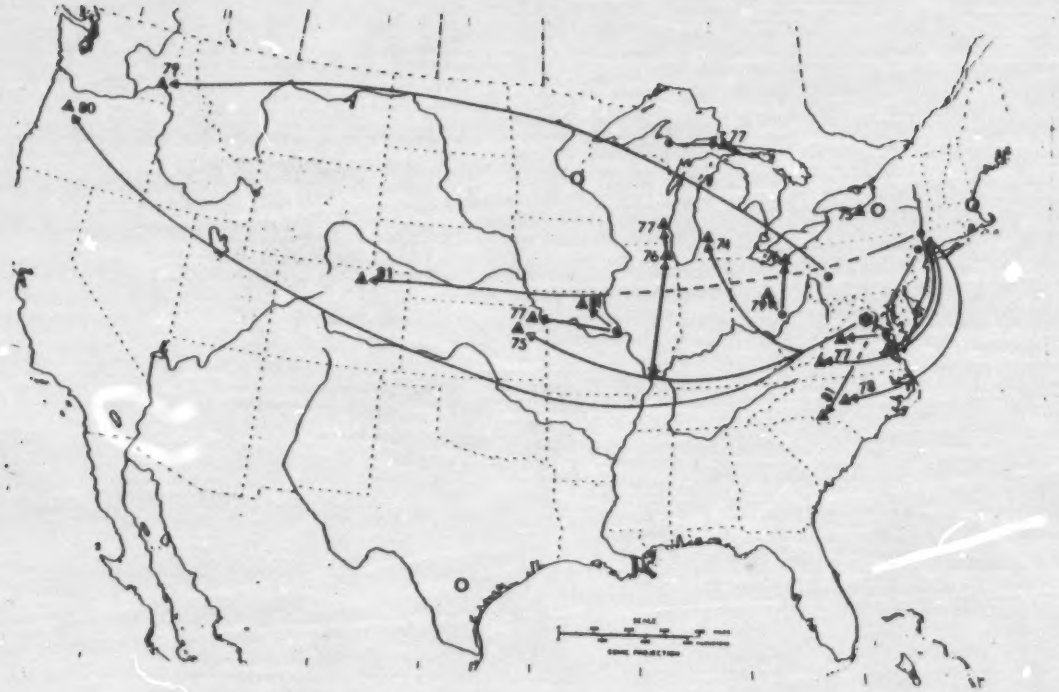
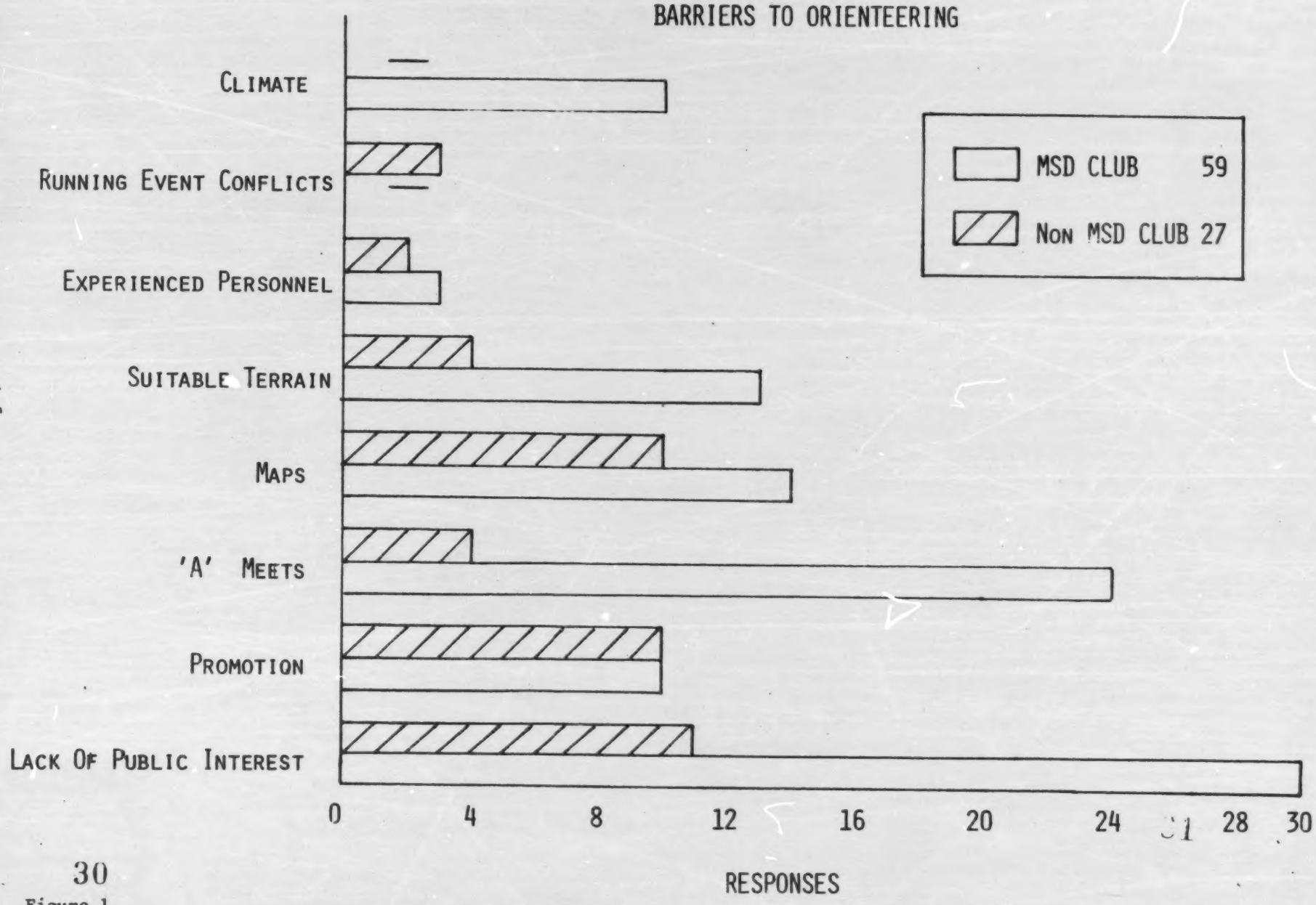
PRIOR CLUB EXPERIENCE



Map 7 - Clubs founded by persons with prior club experience. Map also depicts type of experience that founded the parent club, ie. the club in Colorado was founded by a former member of the U.S. Military Academy Club, West Point, NY, a parent club founded through military exposure.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RESPONSES

Figure 1

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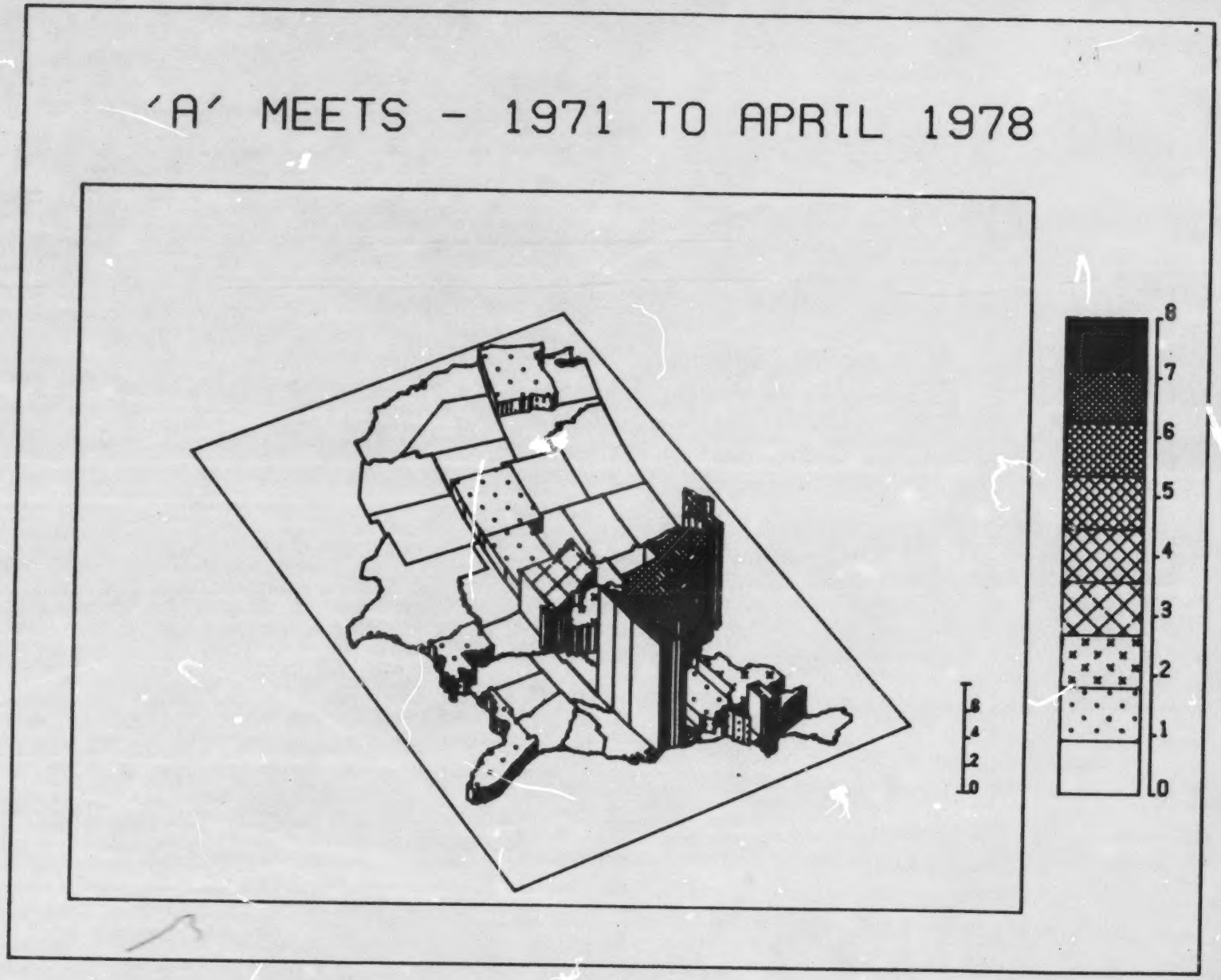

Map 8 - National "A" Meets 1971 to April 1978

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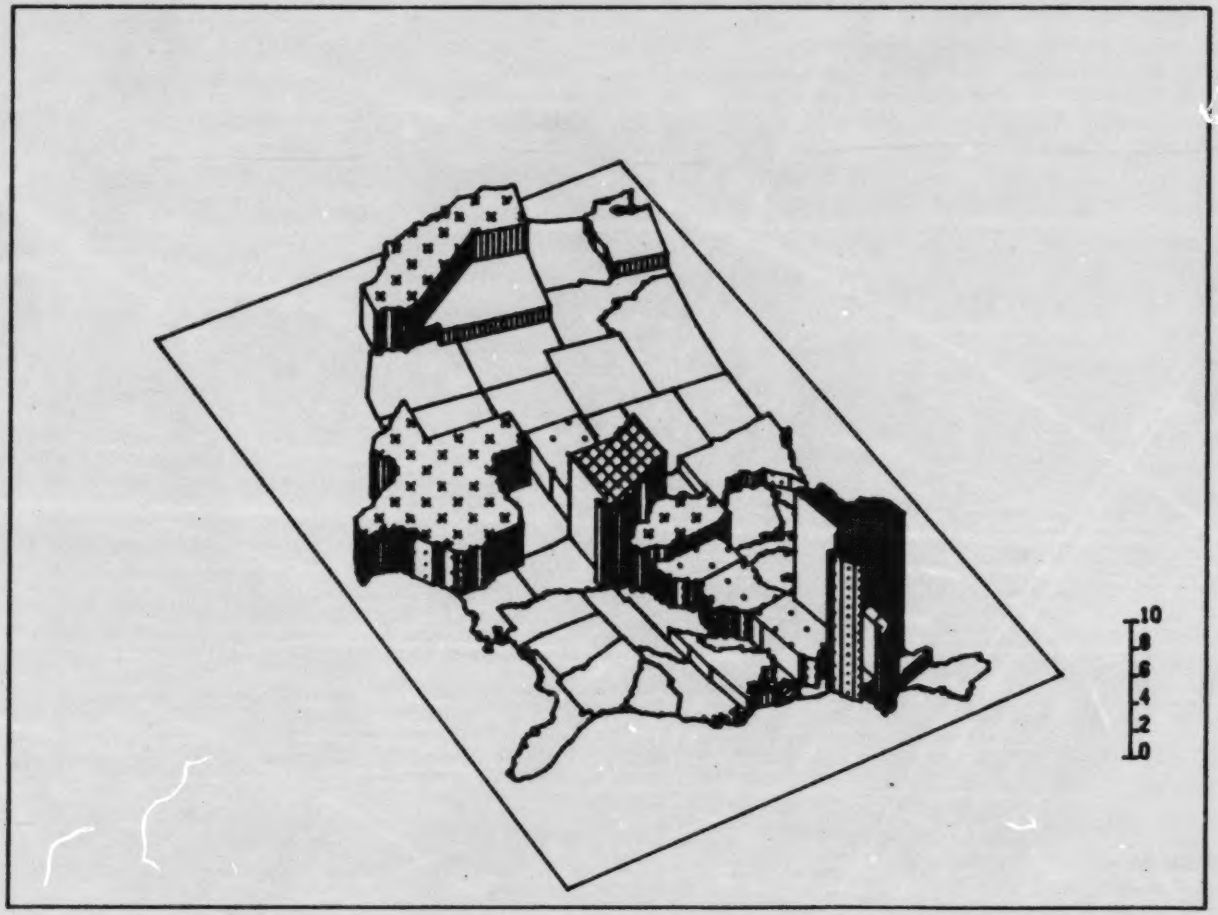
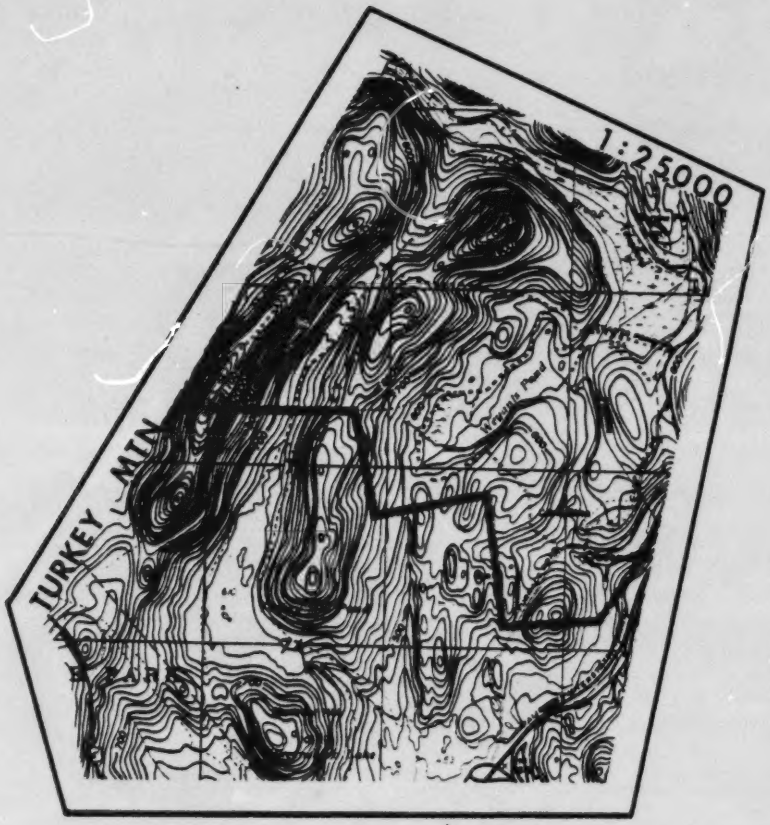
'A' MEETS - MAY 1978 TO JUNE 1982



Map 9 - National "A" Meets May 1978 to June 1982



Map 10 - A portion of the West Point and Vicinity Special Topographic map 1:25,000 scale

Map 11 - A more detailed version of the same area depicted in Map 10 above. Note the scale is the standard International Orienteering Federation scale, 1:15,000. (See following page).

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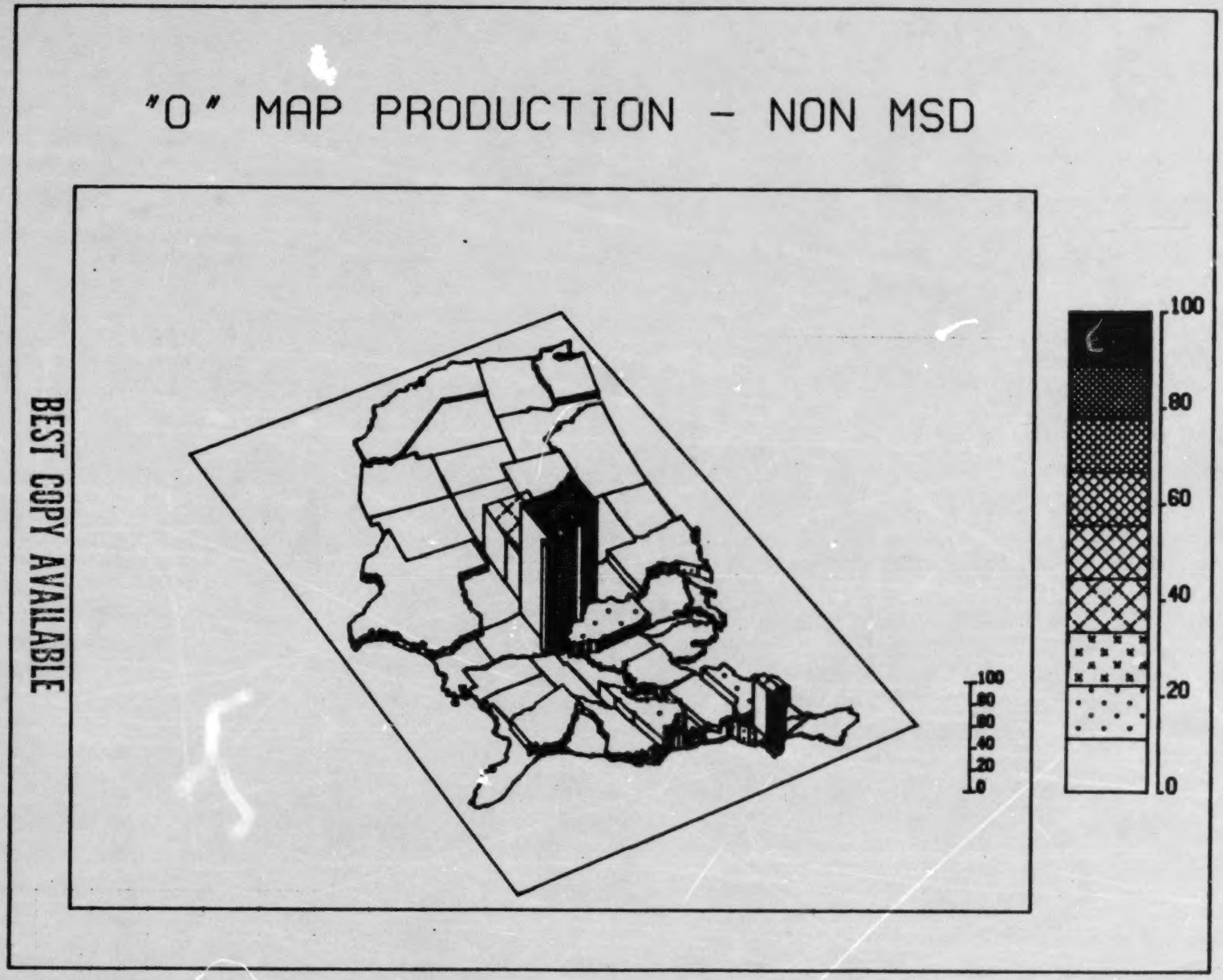
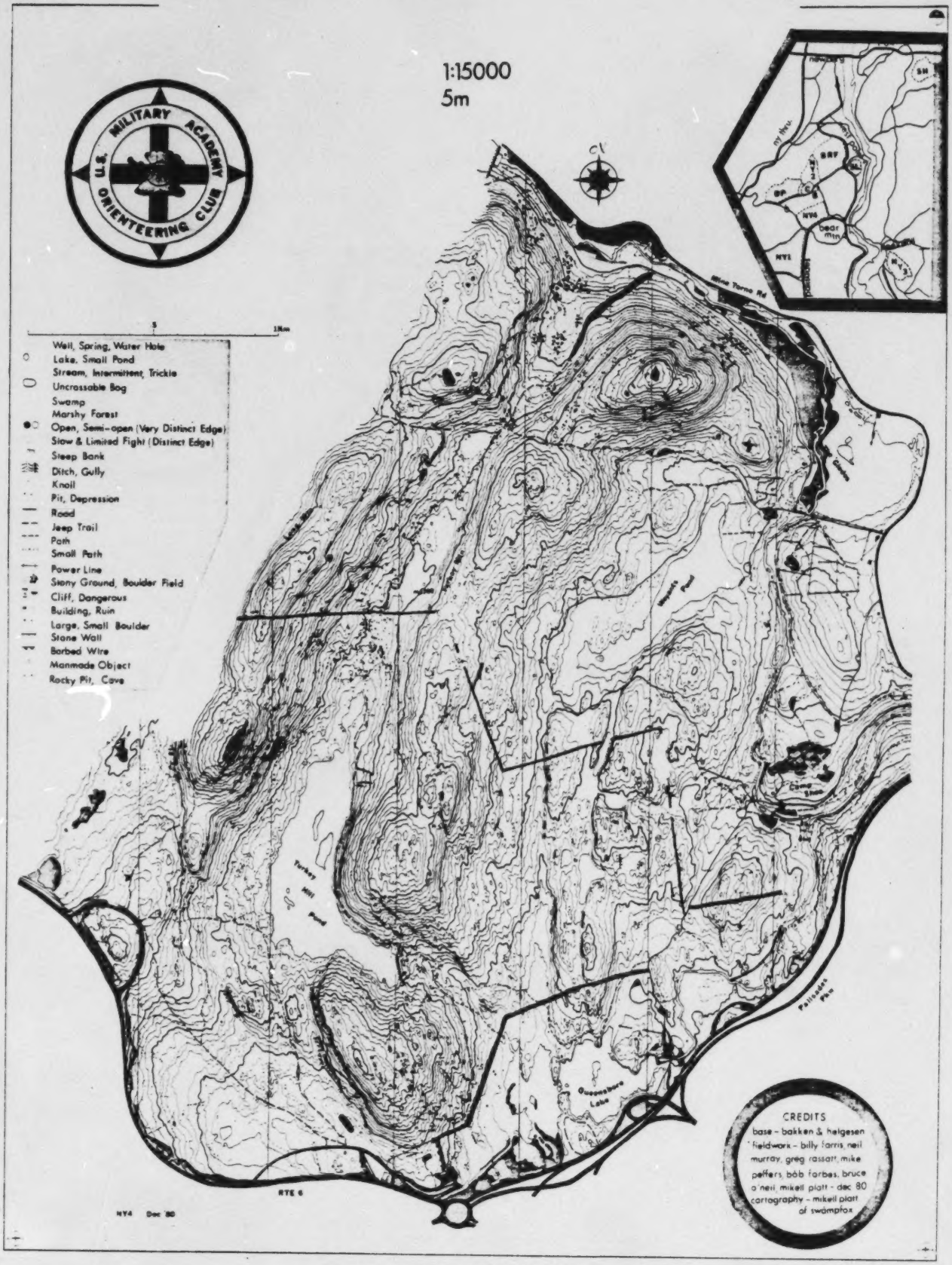


Map 12 - Orienteering scale map production by non-military type clubs



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Map 13 - not included due to size. This map is the USGS index map showing the greatest proportion of 1:24,000 scale maps located in the eastern United States. The western United States also has a much greater proportion of unmapped areas.

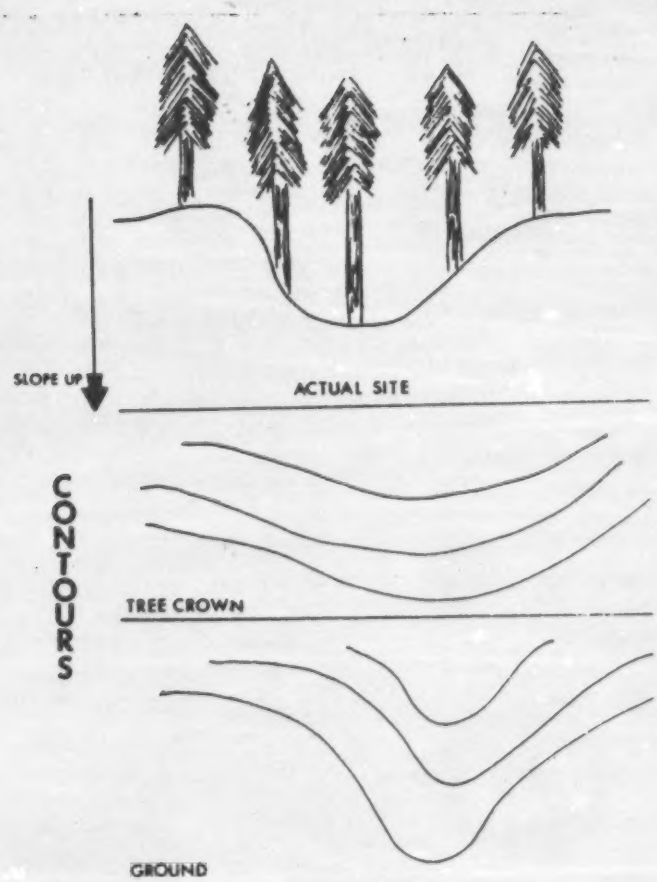
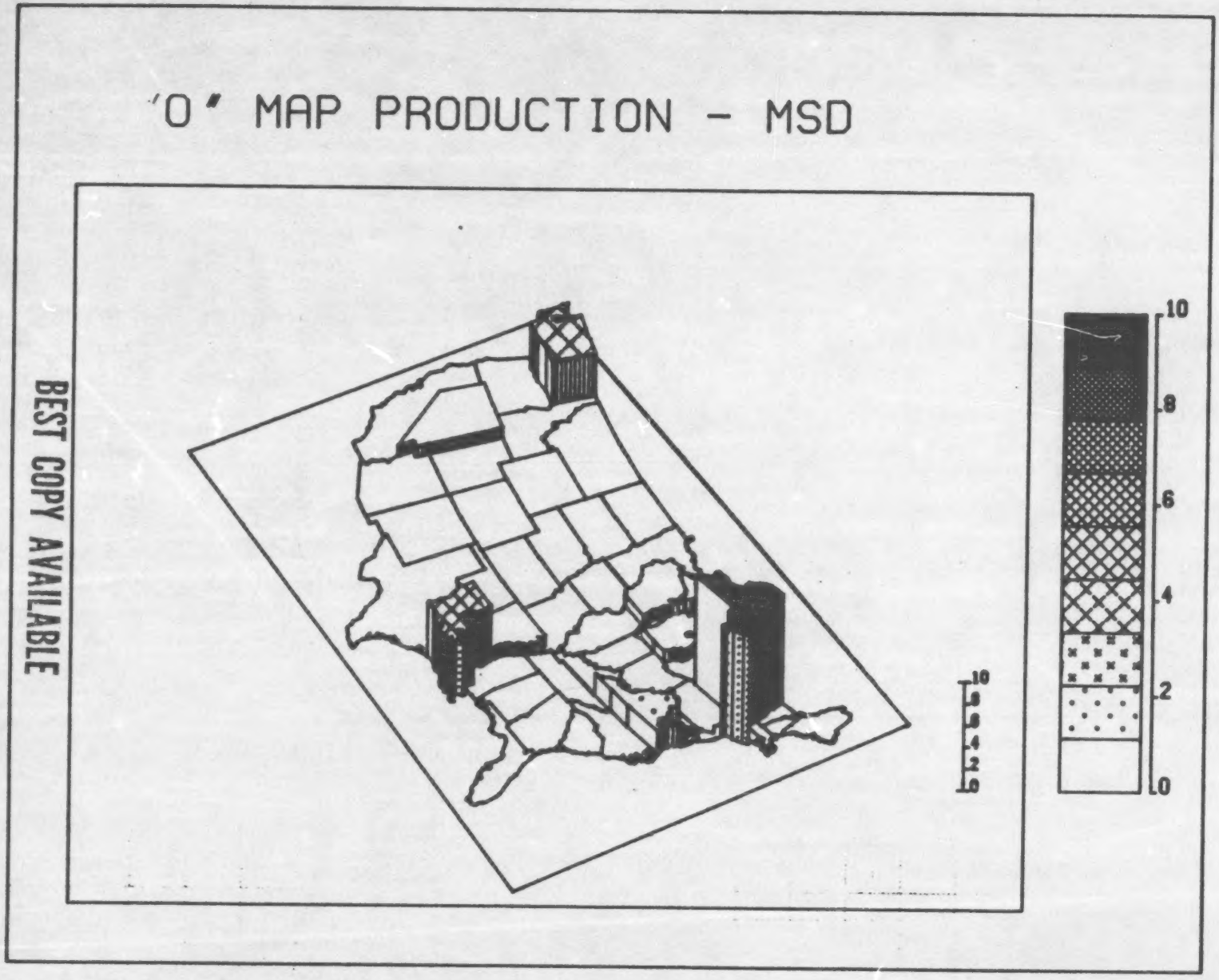
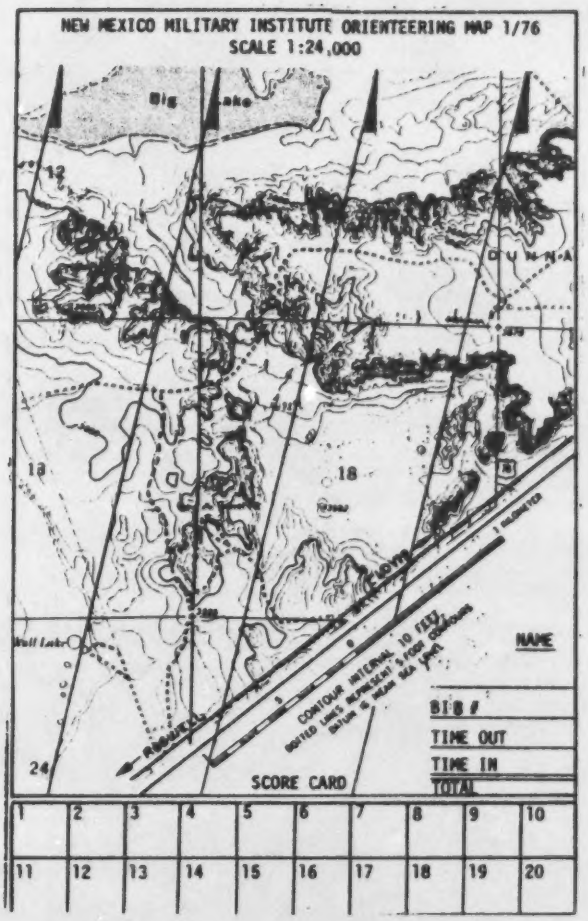


Figure 2 - Contours as drawn from aerial photos. Evergreen trees cause the contour line to be a representation of the tree crown. By comparison, the actual ground contour is shown (under the crown). This is the detail necessary for competitive orienteering.



Map 14 - Orienteering scale map production by military clubs



Map 15 - A 1:24,000 scale USGS map enlarged through the photo-copy process with detail and score card information added. This type of map is easy to construct, generally a first step for most clubs.

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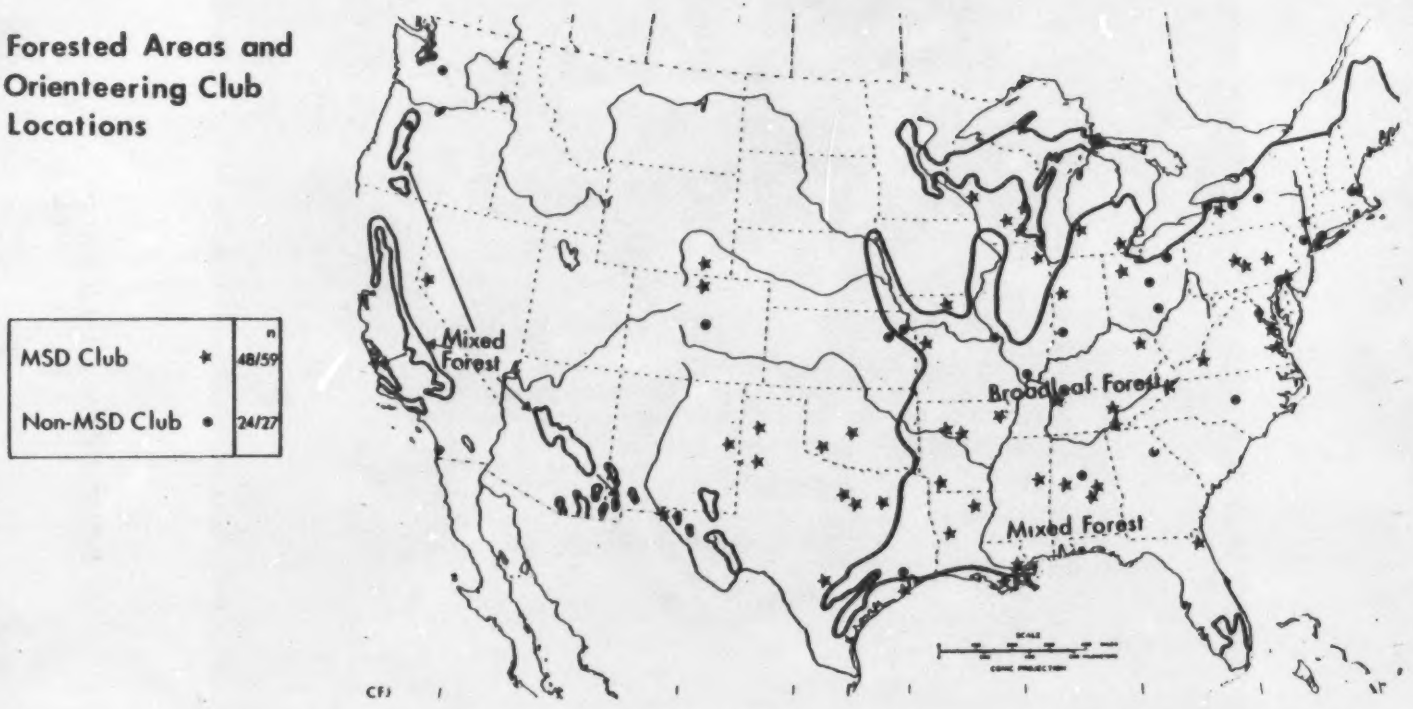
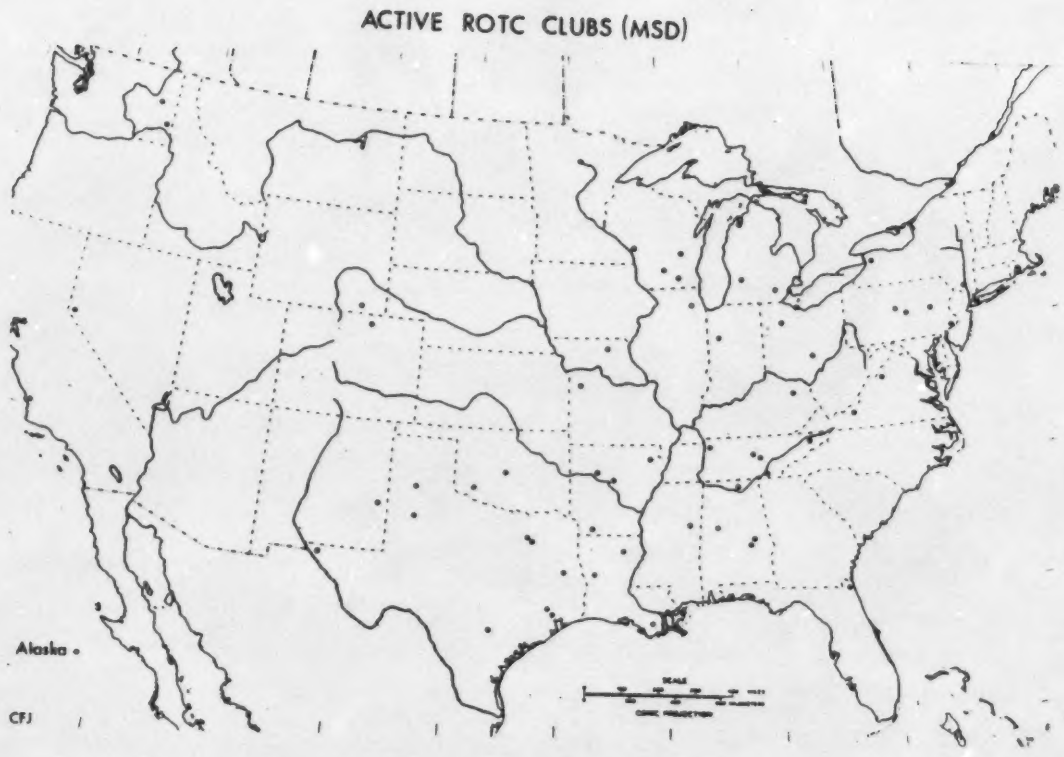


Map 16 - Club locations in relation to forested terrain in the United States.



Map 17 - Active ROTC orienteering clubs 1981.

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Appendix B

Survey Questionnaire

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

MADN-B

SUBJECT: Orienteering Survey

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

By way of introduction, I am Major Charles F Jeffery, Asst Professor of Geography at the United States Military Academy (USMA) and Officer Representative of the USMA Orienteering Club. As part of a continuing interest in geography and in the sport of orienteering, I am soliciting data to support an investigation on the growth and diffusion of the sport within the United States. The culmination of this research will be a paper to be presented to the Association of American Geographers in April 1982 and a substantial data base to be turned over to the United States Orienteering Association thereafter.

In order to obtain the necessary data on the growth and spread of orienteering, the inclosed questionaire is being sent to 300 Reserve Officer Training Detachments at major universities and colleges and to all separate clubs. The questionnaire covers a 12 year period from 1970 (founding year of USOF) to the present.

The only method by which accurate information can be collected is through your cooperation. I therefore ask that you take a few minutes to answer those questions that are applicable to your organization. I would be happy to provide you with a copy of the completed study at no expense. If you desire a copy of this study, please indicate this in the remarks section (question 18) of the attached questionnaire. Thank you very much for your assistance.

A self addressed, stamped envelope is provided for you convenience.

2 Incl
Questionnaire
Return envelope

CHARLES F JEFFERY
MAJ, Infantry
Asst Professor
Department of Geography
and Computer Science

ORIENTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES

Please answer those questions applicable to your organization.

HISTORY AND MEMBERSHIP

1. Name of Club:

2. Date of Club Formation:

3. Name of Individual(s) who Established Club: (if known)

4. Experience of Establishing Individual(s) (please check applicable categories)(if known)

   ____ Prior club experience (please indicate club name and location)

   ____ Prior ROTC experience (please indicate university and location)

   ____ Other military experience (please indicate branch of service and location)

   ____ Experience in Europe (please indicate club, location, or both)

   ____ Experience in Canada (please indicate club, location, or both)

   ____ Other (please explain)

5. Location of Club (City, State):

   Area served by Club or from which members are drawn (ie community, city, state, region):

6. Would you consider the majority of your membership to be competitively or recreationally oriented regarding their participation in the sport of orienteering?

Competitively Oriented_____ Recreationally Oriented_____
Other (please explain)_____

7. Club Membership Statistics (annual membership):

1970 _____
1971 _____
1972 _____
1973 _____
1974 _____
1975 _____
1976 _____
1977 _____
1978 _____
1979 _____
1980 _____
1981 _____

MAPS AND MAPPING

8. Type of maps used in training and/or meets (please check applicable categories and annotate scale)

____ Orienteering Black and White (Scale: _____)
____ Orienteering Color (Scale: _____)
____ USGS (Scale: _____)
____ Military Topography (Scale: _____)
____ Other (please specify)

9. Does your club have an active mapping program? Yes ____ No _____

If yes, please list the name, date completed and area (average [sq miles]) of these maps produced by your club:

Name of Map	Date Completed	Sq Mile Coverage

10. Does your club have plans for future mapping?

Yes _____ (please describe) No _____

CLASS A/B MEETS

11. Has your club ever sponsored a Class "A" meet"? Yes ____ No ____
(If your response is no, please go to question 13.)

12. In what year was your first Class "A" meet scheduled?

13. Has your club ever sponsored a Class "B" meet? Yes ____ No ____
(If your response is no, please go to question 16.)

14. In what year was your first Class "B" meet scheduled?

15. Has your club ever sponsored a United States or Intercollegiate Championship?

Yes ____ (please indicate event and year)

No ____

16. Does your club sponsor any other type of orienteering ? (Please check applicable categories.)

____ Ski Orienteering
____ Bike Orienteering
____ Night Orienteering
____ Canoe Orienteering
____ Other (please specify)

17. In retrospect, what do you feel has been the greatest barrier to expanding orienteering in your area?

____ Lack of appropriate maps
____ Lack of Class "A" meets scheduled in your area
____ Insufficient public interest
____ Lack of suitable terrain for meet sites
____ Conflict with other running events
____ Adverse or problem climate/weather
____ Lack of effective educational/promotional campaign
____ Other (please explain)

18. Remarks:

Please return mail questionnaire by 28 February 1982.

I DO / DO NOT desire a copy of the completed survey. (Please circle your response)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE!

CHARLES F. JEFFERY
MAJ, IN
Assistant Professor
Dept of G&CS

Appendix C

Computed Data File

Appendix D

List of Mailing Addresses

Absent from this copy

JUL 1983
RECEIVED
ERIC/CRESS

Appendix D

Survey Data

ORIENTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES

Non MSD Clubs

NAME OF CLUB	DATE OF FORMATION	FOUNDER(s)	FOUNDER'S EXPERIENCE
Ann Arbor OC	Sep 79	M.J. Catterall	
Backwoods OC	1978	B. Fish	Miliary
Buffalo OC	Nov 76	P. Quinlan	Canada
		L. Quinlan	
		D. Cady	
CIOR	Mar 80		Military
Cambridge Sports Union	1972	L/SM Berman	
Carolina OC	Sep 81	D. Douglas	Westchester OC
Chicago AOC	Jan 76	M. Connolly	S. Illinois OC
		J. Benkowski	
		J. Volez	
		L. Golden	
Delaware Valley OC	1967	H. Wibye	Norway
Ellensburg OC	Aug 79	J. Bratt	Sweden
Georgia OC	Jan 76	B. Chatum	Military
Grazoo	1974	A. VanStauern	Military
Houston OC	1976	C. Wier	
Hudson Valley OA	1973	L. Crane	Military
Mid Ohio OC	1979	B/C Fuller	Northwoods OC
		D/P Pruden	SE Ohio OC
		D/A Vargo	
Milwaukee Area OC	1977	H. Kolesza	Chicago AOC
		D. Brick	
Minnesota OC	1976	B. Schmidt	Dept of Natural
		R. Grosslein	Resources
New England OC	Mar 72	H. Bengtsson	Sweden
		G. Atkinson	
		P. Reynolds	
NE Ohio OC	Mar 76	K. Scott	SE Ohio OC
		D. Pintar	
Northwoods OC	1977	R. Bruce	N. Michigan OC
Orienteer Kansas	Sep 77	G. McCleary	St. Louis OC
		G. Wee	Possum Trot OC
		J. Parsons	
		P. Biggar	
		G. Cleaver	
Possum Trot OC	1975	D. Yorck	Military-Quantico
		D. Moore	
		T. Borchert	Kansas Outdoor Society
		J/L. Betros	

NAME OF CLUB	DATE OF FORMATION	FOUNDER(s)	FOUNDER'S EXPERIENCE
Quantico OC	1967	R. Thompson R. Valasquez R. Shoptow A. Lukeman G. Fish	Military
Rochester OC	1975	R. Phillips	Kodak OC
Rocky Mountain OC	1976	S. Goodman H. Bowker	European
San Diego OC	1969	R. Thompson T. Lukeman B. Gookin	Quantico OC
SE Ohio OC	1970	J. Dyess C. Fuller J. Gunther	Military
St. Louis OC	1975	B. Defer	Military
Syracuse OC	Apr 79	N. Allan B. Sleight E. Stabler	Europe

NAME OF CLUB	TYPE MAPS USED	ACTIVE MAPPING	N° COMPLETED	FUTURE MAPPING
Ann Arbor OC	B/W Orienteering	Yes	1	No
Backwoods OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	5	Yes
Buffalo OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	5	Yes
CIOR	Color Orienteering Military Topo	No		No
Cambridge Sports Union	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	3	Yes
Carolina OC	B/W Orienteering USGS	No	1	No
Chicago OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	11	Yes
Delaware Valley OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	7	Yes
Ellensburg OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	No	5 w/COC	No
Georgia OC	B/W Orienteering	Yes	9	Yes
Grazoo	Color Orienteering	No	2	No
Houston OC	Color Orienteering	Yes	6	Yes
Hudson Valley OA	Color Orienteering	Yes	8	Yes
Mid Ohio OC	B/W Orienteering	No		Yes
Milwaukee Area OC	B/W Orienteering	No		Yes
Minnesota OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	9	Yes
New England OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	44	Yes
NE Ohio OC	B/W,Color Orienteering Engineer Topo	Yes	3	Yes
Northwoods OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	5	
Orienteer Kansas	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	12	Yes
Possum Trot OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	13	Yes
Quantico OC	B/W, Color Orienteering USGS	Yes	16	Yes
Rochester OC	B/W Orienteering	Yes	3	Yes
Rocky Mountain OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	1	Yes
San Diego OC	Color Orienteering			Yes
SE Ohio OC	B/W, Color Orienteering USGS	No	3	Yes
St. Louis OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	Yes	3	Yes
Syracuse	B/W Orienteering	Yes	12	

NAME OF CLUB	AREA SERVED	MEMBER ORIENTATION (Comp/Rec/Other)
Ann Arbor OC	Ann Arbor, MI	Recreational
Backwoods OC	Raleigh-Fayettville, NC	5% Comp/95% Rec
Buffalo OC	Buffalo, W. New York	15% Comp/75% Rec/10% Other
CIOR	USA	Competitive
Cambridge Sports Union	Metropolitan Boston	Competitive
Carolina OC	Metrolina Counties Charlotte, NC	25% Comp/75% Rec
Chicago AOC	Chicago, IL	Recreational
Delaware Valley OC	SE Pa, S. NJ N. Del	20% Comp/80% Rec
Ellensburg OC	Central/Western WA	Recreational
Georgia OC	Georgia	80% Comp/20% Rec
Grazoo	Kalamazoo-Grand Rapids	
Houston OC	Houston, TX	50% Comp/50% Rec
Hudson Valley OA	NJ, NY, CN, PA	Recreational
Mid Ohio OC	Central Ohio	Recreational
Milwaukee Area OC	Milwaukee, WI	Recreational
Minnesota OC	Minnesota	40% Comp/60% Rec
New England OC	New England Region	15% Comp/85% Rec
NE Ohio OC	NE Ohio	Recreational
Northwoods OC	Sault Ste Marie, MI	Competitive
Orienteer Kansas	NE Kansas	50% Comp/50% Rec
Possum Trot OC	Kansas City Area	Competitive
Quantico OC	N. Virgina	Recreational
Rochester OC	Central/Western NY	Recreational
Rocky Mountain OC	Colorado, Wyoming	Recreational
San Diego OC	S. California, A2	
SE Ohio OC	SE Ohio	Recreational
St. Louis OC	Metropolitan St. Louis, MO	Recreational, Educational
Syracuse OC	Syracuse, Central NY	50% Comp/50% Rec

NAME OF CLUB	FIRST "A" MEET	FIRST "B" MEET	CHAMPIONSHIP SPONSORSHIP
Ann Arbor OC			
Backwoods OC			
Buffalo OC	1981	1979	U.S. 1981
CIOR			
Cambridge Sports Union		1981	
Carolina OC			
Chicago OC	1979	1977	
Delaware Valley OC	1982	1981	U.S. 1982
Ellensburg OC	1981 w/COC		
Georgia OC		1980	
Grazoo	1975	1975	Intercollegiate 1975
Houston OC	1978	1976	
Hudson Valley OA	1979	1976	U.S. 1979
			Intercollegiate 1983
Mid Ohio OC		1979	
Milwaukee OC			
Minnesota OC	1978		U.S. Team Trials 1978
New England OC	1972	1971	U.S. 1972, 1978
			N. American 1975
NE Ohio OC	1981	1979	N. American 1981
Northwoods	1977	1978	
Orienteer Kansas	1981	1978	
Possum Trot OC	1982	1979	
Quantico OC	1971	1970	N. American 1971
Rochester OC			
Rocky Mountain OC			
San Diego OC	1979	1978	
SE Ohio OC	1972	1971	Intercollegiate 1977, 1978
St. Louis OC	1976	1975	Intercollegiate 1978, 1981
			U.S 1977, 1980
Syracuse OC			

MEMBERSHIP

NAME OF CLUB	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Ann Arbor OC											30	40
Backwoods OC											15	15
Buffalo OC							3	25	35	40	45	50
CIOR											20	20
Cambridge Sports Union			5	6	8	8	10	12	16	18	18	20
Carolina OC												36
Chicago AOC							50	75	125	150	150	150
Delaware Valley OC		--(figures unavailable)--					83	103	136	155	140	160
Ellensburg OC											15	15
Georgia OC							4	6	8	10	20	30
Grazoo					30	----------		decline			----------	5
Houston OC							10	12	15	15	10	25
Hudson Valley OA				10	20	25	30	70	115	150	150	150
Mid Ohio OC										6	12	20
Milwaukee Area OC								5	10	15	10	7
Minnesota OC							30	80	130	130	130	110
New England OC			10	?	?	?	?	310	380	440	530	610
NE Ohio OC							8	20	45	72	98	96
Northwoods OC							10	12	15	14	12	12
Orienteer Kansas								18	17	70	77	65
Possum Trot OC					25	?	?	33	50	42	64	67
Quantico OC	32	------(figures unavailable)--------							88	85	100	107
Rochester OC						20	40	40	30	30	35	50
Rocky Mountain OC							30	30	40	60	80	90
San Diego OC		----------										
SE Ohio OC	9	9	20	40	50	35	30	25	25	20	20	15
St Louis OC					15	75	100	120	130	149	200	251
Syracuse										35	36	47

NAME OF CLUB	OTHER ORIENTEERING SPONSORED	BARRIERS
Ann Arbor OC	Ski-O	Maps, "A" Meets
Backwoods OC		Maps, Interest, Promotion
Buffalo OC	Ski-O	Personnel
CIOR		Maps
Cambridge Sports Union	Ski-O, Night-O	Interest, Other Running Events
Carolina OC	Ski-O, Bike-O, Canoe-O	Time, Promotion
Chicago OC	Ski-O, Street-O	Interest, Promotion
Delaware Valley OC	Canoe-O	Interest
Ellensburg OC	Ski-O, Bike-O	Interest
Georgia OC	Canoe-O	Maps, Promotion
Grazoo		Interest
Houston OC		Maps, "A" Meets, Terrain
Hudson Valley OA	Long-O, Relay	Interest, Promotion
Mid Ohio OC	Ski-O, Urban-O	Maps, Promotion
Milwaukee OC	Ski-O	Interest, Promotion
Minnesota OC	Ski-O, Night-O	Maps
New England	Ski-O, Bike-O, Night-O Street-O	
NE Ohio OC	Ski-O, Canoe-O	Experienced Members
Northwoods OC	Ski-O	Interest, Promotion
Orienteer Kansas	Ski-O, Bike-O, Street-O	Interest, Terrain
Possum Trot OC	Bike-O, Night-O, Canoe-O	Terrain, Maps, "A" Meets
Quantico OC	Night-O, Score-O	Promotion, Interest
Rochester OC	Ski-O, Canoe-O Bike-O Street-O	Terrain, Maps
Rocky Mountain OC	Ski-O	Interest, Other Running Events
San Diego OC	Night-O	Promotion, Terrain, Other Running Events
SE Ohio OC	Night-O	Interest
St. Louis OC	Night-O, Ski-O, Bike-O	
Syracuse OC	Ski-O, Street-O	Maps, Interest, Promotion

ORIENTEERING IN THE UNITED STATES

MSD CLUBS

NAME OF CLUB	DATE OF FORMATION	FOUNDER(s)	FOUNDER'S EXPERIENCE
Bama Bushmasters	Sep 77	P. O'Mary F. McPherson	
Trailblazers OC	Sep 78	H. Marsolais	Military
Univ of N. Alabama OT	Feb 77	T. Elias L. Mason	
Auburn OC	Mar 76		
Univ of Alaska	1977		Military
Arkansas Tech OC	1975		Military
Southern Arkansas OC UCA Pathfinders	1977	R. Browning	Military
Trailblazers Cal Polytechnic			
Colorado State	1980	T. Kitt	USMA OC
Jacksonville State OC	1976		
Wheaton College OC			
Purdue OC	Sep 79	J. Lewis	N. Michigan Univ
Morehead State Univ Raider Co			
NSU Pathfinders	Apr 80	A. Amaroso T. Self P. Behrnes	Military
Nichols State OC	Sep 79	C. Valdez P. Cancienne	Military
Jaguar Orienteering Command			
NE Louisana Univ OC	Nov 73		
Michigan Tech Brushbusters	1978	W. Goff	
CMSU OC	Nov 81	J. Cooper M. Boxler S. Wrobel	Military
NE Missouri State Univ OC	Aug 81	G. Furst K. Burns D. Macomblr D. Gardner B. Mattox	
Mississippi State ROTC OT	1979	G. Casey	Military
E. New Mexico State OT	1975	D. Hawkins	Military-Europe
St. Bonaventure OC	1973		
U.S. Military Academy	1976	B. Fish	Military-prior to 1976, orienteering was an intramural sport
Univ Nevada-Reno	1977	G. Gearhart	Military
Bowling Green State Univ	1973		
Central State Univ	1972		Military
Brewer's Blazers Cameran Univ	1976	A. Brewer	Prior ROTC

NAME OF CLUB	DATE OF FORMATION	FOUNDER(s)	FOUNDER'S EXPERIENCE
Drexel Range OC	Sep 81	SGM Adderly	Canada
Bucknell ROTC OC		A. Dolder	
Penn State Univ OC	1979		IUPOC
Carsen-Newman OC	1979	S. Senkovich	Ft. Benning, OC
Vanderbilt ROTC OC	1980	D. Marler	USMA OC
Middle Tenn State Univ OC (MTSUOC)			
Austin Peay State Univ OC (APSUOC)			
Univ of Tenn-Chatanooga (UT-COC)	1980	SFC Birchfield	Military
Panhandle Orienteers	Apr 76	D. Telfarr	"A" Meet attendance
Sam Rayburn High School NJ ROTC Swamp Stompers (SPHS-SS)	Oct 77	R. Wiken	"A" Meet attendance
Prairie View A & M OC	Jan 82	P. Loveless	Military
Red Raider Orienteers	May 79	E. Canfield	Military
Sam Houston State Univ Pacesetters (SHSU P)	1978	R. Quinn	Military
Steven F. Austin State Univ Pacers (SFASUP)	1978		
N. Texas OC	Mar 81	C. Smith	Military
Univ of Texas-El Paso OC	Sep 78		
Texas Christian Univ OC (TCUOC)	1978		
Lone Star OC	May 77	I. Carrean	Military
		M. Early	CIOR
Old Dominion OC	1974	MAJ Dyse	Military
William and Mary OC	Aug 81	T. Lambard	USMA OC
		Jackie Dyess	father former USOF founder/ president
James Madison Univ OC	Apr 81	U. Ruark	Old Dominion OC
Virginia Tech OC	1977	B. Bryant	USMA OC
		E. Jaeger	
Wash State Univ Palouse Empire OC (PEOC)	1981	W. O'Shaughnessy	Military
		D. Rudakewich	IUPOC
Ripon College OC	Sep 80	R. P. Boyd III	Ripon College OC
Univ of Wisc - Whitewater	1976		
Univ of Wisc - LaCrosse	May 78		Europe

NAME OF CLUB	AREA SERVED	MEMBER ORIENTATION (Comp/Rec/Other)
Bama Bushmasters	Univ Alabama Tuscaloosa, AL	Competitive
Trailblazers OC	Tuskegee Institute, AL	Recreational
Univ of N. Alabama OT	Florence, AL	Competitive
Auburn OC	Auburn, AL	
Univ of Alaska	Fairbanks, AK	Recreational
Arkansas Tech OC	Russellville, AR	50% Comp/50% Rec
Southern Arkansas OC	Magnolia, AR	Recreational
Univ of Central Arkansas Pathfinders	Conway, AR	Educational, Mil Training
Trailblazers	Arkansas State Univ	Recreational
Cal Polytechnic	San Luis Obispo, CA	
Colorado State	Ft. Collins, CO	Recreational
Jacksonville State	Jacksonville, MI E. Alabama, GA	Competitive
Wheaton College OC	Wheaton, IL	Recreational
Purdue OC	Lafayette, IN	Competitive
Morehead State Raider Co	Morehead, KY	Recreational
NSU Pathfinders	Natchitoches, LA	Competitive
Nichols State OC	SE Louisiana	Competitive
Jaguar Orienteering Command	Southern Univ A & M Baton Rouge, LA	Recreational
NE Louisiana Univ OC	NE Louisiana Univ	Competitive
Michigan Tech Brushbusters	Houghton, MI	50% Comp/50% Rec
CMSU OC	Central Missouri State Univ	Recreational
NE Missouri State Univ OC	Kirksville, MO	Recreational
Mississippi State ROTC OT	Starkville, MS	Mil Training
E. New Mexico State OT	Portales, NM	50% Comp/50% Rec
St. Bonaventure OC	St. Bonaventure, NY	60% Comp/40% Rec
U.S. Military Academy OC	U.S Military Academy West Point, NY	Competitive
Univ Nevada-Reno	Reno-Sparks-Carson City	Recreational
Bowling Green State Univ	Bowling Green, OH	Recreational
Central State Univ	Oklahama City, OK	50% Rec/50% Self-Develop
Brewers Blazers	Lawton, OK	Recreational
Drexel Ranger OC	Philadelphia, PA	Competitive
Bucknell ROTC OC	Lewisburg, PA	Rec/Military Training
Penn State Univ OC	State College, PA	Competitive
Carson-Newman	Jefferson City, TN	Competitive
Vanderbilt ROTC OC	Nashville, TN	Military Training
MTSU OC	Murfreesboro, TN	Competitive
APSU OC	Clarksville, TN	Competitive
UT-COC	Chattanooga, TN	Recreational
Panhandle Orienteers	Canyon, TX (West Texas State Univ ROTC)	Competitive

NAME OF CLUB	AREA SERVED	MEMBER ORIENTATION (Comp/Rec/Other
Sam Rayburn High School NJ ROTC Swamp Stompers (SRHS-SS)	Pasadena, TX	Competitive
Priare View A & M OC	Prairie View, TX	Rec/Mil Training
Red Raider Orienteers	Lubbock, TX	Competitive
SHSUP	Huntsville, TX	Comp/Rec
SFASUP	Narogdoches, TX	Competitive
N. Texas OC	Arlington, TX (Univ of Texas)	Competitive
Univ of Texas-El Paso OC	El Paso, TX	Recreational
TCUOC	Ft. Worth, TX	Recreational
Lone Star OC	Trinity Univ-San Antonio, TX	20% Comp/80% Rec
Old Dominion OC	Tidewater, VA	Recreational
William and Mary OC	Williamsburg, VA	Recreational
James Madison Univ OC	Harrisonburg, VA	Recreational
Virginia Tech OC	Blacksburg, VA	Comp/Rec
PEOC	Pullman, WA	Recreational
Ripon College OC	Ripon, WI	Competitive
Univ of Wisc-Whitewater	Whitewater, WI	Competitive
Univ of Wisc-LaCrosse	LaCrosse, WI	Competitive

NAME OF CLUB	MEMBERSHIP											
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Bama Bushmasters					6	12	12	20	24	16	8	8
Trailblazers OC									30	18	18	0
Univ of N. Alabama OT										10	12	8
Aurburn	----------					unknown						
Univ of Alaska										30	45	60
Arkansas Tech OC						25	30	25	30	25	30	25
Southern Arkansas OC											10	10
UCA Pathfinders								10	8	4	0	0
Trailblazers							?	?	15	6	6	4
Cal Polytechnic	----------					unknown						
Colorado State												7
Jacksonville State											12	8
Wheaton College OC											5	5
Purdue OC										6	11	20
Morehead State Raider Co										17	22	43
NSU Pathfinders											15	11
Nichols State OC										10	6	6
Jaguar Orienteering Command										10	25	35
NE Louisiana Univ OC				14	20	20	20	20	25	25	32	34
Michigan Tech Brushbusters											15	25
CMSU OC												8
NE Missouri State OC												5
Mississippi State ROTC OT										8	6	3
E. New Mexico State OT						9	12	15	9	8	13	25
St. Bonaventure OC				?	?	?	?	?	?	5	7	12
U.S. Military Academy		?	?	?	?	20	40	65	80	100	100	100
Univ Nevada-Reno								25	25	15	5	5
Bowling Green				?	?	10	12	10	10	8	5	5
Central State Univ			?	?	?	5	5	10	11	10	6	4
Brewer's Blazers							20	?	?	?	?	16
Drexel Range OC												25
Bucknell ROTC OC	----------						unknown					
Penn State Univ OC										5	7	12
Carson-Newman OC										?	?	9
Vanderbilt ROTC OC										7	7	4
MTSU OC										10	6	5
APSU OC											6	12
UT-COC											5	6
Panhandle Orienteers							22	21	14	25	14	15
SRHS-SS								22	20	18	18	14

NAME OF CLUB	MEMBERSHIP											
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Prairie View A & M												?
Red Raider Orienteers										30	42	15
SHSU Pacesetters									6	10	12	10
SFA Pacers									13	18	16	12
N. Texas OC												15
Univ of Texas-El Paso OC									12	8	7	5
TCU OC									8	4	4	4
Lone Star OC								10	15	17	10	15
Old Dominon OC						20	40	20	20	20	30	30
William and Mary OC												12
James Madison Univ OC												15
Virginia Tech OC								6	6	10	15	15
PEOC							?	?	?	8	15	25
Ripon College OC											6	14
Univ of Wisc-Whitewater								10	10	15	20	18
Univ of Wisc-LaCrosse									13	28	26	14

NAME OF CLUB	TYPE MAPS USED	ACTIVE MAPPING	N° COMPLETED	FUTURE MAPPING
Bama Bushmasters	Mil Topo	No		No
Trailblazers OC	USGS	No		No
Univ of N. Alabama OT	B/W Orienteering Mil Topo, USGS	No		No
Auburn OC	USGS, Mil Topo	No		Unknown
Univ of Alaska	USGS, Mil Topo	No		No
Arkansas Tech OC	USGS (modified)	Yes	1	Yes
Southern Arkansas OC	B/W Orienteering	No		No
UCA Pathfinders	B/W, Color Orienteering, USGS	No		No
Trailblazers	USGS (1:62,500)	No		No
Cal Polytechnic	B/W, Color Orienteering	No		No
Colorado State	B/W, Color Orienteering	No		No
Jacksonville State	Mil Topo	No		No
Wheaton College OC	Color Orienteering Mil Topo	No		No
Purdue OC	B/W, Color Orienteering, USGS	No		Yes
Morehead State Raider Co	Color Orienteering, USGS	No		No
NSU Pathfinders	Mil Topo	No		No
Nichols State OC	Color Orienteering	No		No
Jaguar Orienteering Command	Mil Topo	No		No
NE Louisiana Univ OC	Color Orienteering	Yes	5	Yes
Michigan Tech Brushbusters	Color Orienteering, USGS	No	1	No
CMSU OC	USGS	No		No
NE Missouri State Univ OC	Color Orienteering, USGS, Mil Topo, State B/W	No		No
Mississippi State ROTC OT	USGS	No		No
E. New Mexico State OT	B/W, Color Orienteering, USGS	No		No
St. Bonaventure OC	USGS, Mil Topo, Silva Training	No		Yes
U.S. Military Academy	Color Orienteering	Yes	11	Yes
Univ Nevada-Reno	Color Orienteering	No	1	Yes
Bowling Green State Univ	B/W Orienteering	No		No
Central State Univ	B/W Orienteering, USGS	No		No
Brewer's Blazers	Color Orienteering, Mil Topo	No		No

NAME OF CLUB	TYPE MAPS USED	ACTIVE MAPPING	N° COMPLETED	FUTURE MAPPING
Dexel Ranger OC	Color Orienteering Mil Topo	No		No
Bucknell ROTC OC	USGS	No		No
Penn State Univ OC	B/W Orienteering			Yes
Carson-Newman OC	B/W Orienteering USGS	No		Yes
Vanderbilt ROTC OC	Color Orienteering USGS	No		No
MTSU OC	B/W Orienteering	No		No
APSU OC	Mil Topo	No		No
UT-OC	Mil Topo	No		No
Panhandle Orienteers	B/W, Color Orienteering, USGS	No		No
SRHS-SS	B/W, Color Orienteering	No		No
Prairie View A & M	Mil Topo, USGS	No		No
Red Raider Orienteer	B/W Orienteers, Mil Topo, USGS	No		No
SHSUP	USGS	No		No
SFASUP	Mil Topo	No		No
N. Texas OC	B/W Orienteering	No		No
Univ of Texas-El Paso OC	USGS, Mil Topo	No		No
TCUOC	Color Orienteering	No		No
Lone Star OC	B/W, Color Orienteering USGS, Mil Topo	No	1	No
Old Dominion OC	B/W, Color Orienteering	No		No
William and Mary OC	USGS	Yes	1	Yes
James Madison Univ OC	Color Orienteering Mil Topo	No		Yes
Virginia Tech OC	B/W Orienteering	Yes	2	No
	B/W, Color Orienteering, Mil Topo	Yes	4	Yes
Ripon College OC	B/W Orienteering	Yes	1	Yes
Univ of Wisc-Whitewater	Mil Topo	No		No
Univ of Wisc-LaCrosse	B/W Orienteering, USGS	No		Yes

NAME OF CLUB	FIRST "A" MEET	FIRST "B" MEET	CHAMPIONSHIP SPONSORED
Bama Bushmasters		1980	
Trailblazers			
Univ of N. Alabama OT			
Auburn OC			
Univ of Alaska		1977	
Arkansas Tech OC		1980	
Southern Arkansas OC		1980	
UCA Pathfinders		1977	
Trailblazers		1979	
Cal Polytechnic		1978	
Colorado State			
Jacksonville State		1982	Area IV, 3rd ROTC Region
Wheaton College OC			
Purdue OC			
Morehead State Raider Co			
NSU Pathfinders			
Nichols State OC			
Jaguar Orienteering Command			
NE Louisiana Univ OC		1973	
Michigan Tech Brushbusters			
CMSU OC			
NE Missouri State Univ OC			
Mississippi State ROTC OT			
E. New Mexico State OT		1977	1977-3rd ROTC Region
St. Bonaventure		1973	
U.S. Military Academy OC	1976	1971	
Univ of Nevada-Reno	1980	1979	
Bowling Green State Univ			
Central State Univ			
Brewer's Blazers		1976	
Drexel Ranger OC			
Bucknell ROTC OC			
Penn State Univ OC			
Carson-Newman OC			
Vanderbilt ROTC OC		1979	
MTSU OC			
APSU OC			
UT-COC			
Panhandle Orienteers		1977	
SRHS-SS		1981	

NAME OF CLUB	FIRST "A" MEET	FIRST "B" MEET	CHAMPIONSHIP SPONSORED
Praire View A & M			
Red Raiders Orienteers			
SHSUP			
SFASUP			
N. Texas OC			
Univ of Texas-El Paso OC			
TCU OC			
Lone Star OC		1980	
Old Dominion OC	1976	1976	1976 U.S.
William and Mary OC			
James Madison Univ OC			
Virginia Tech OC		1980	
PEOC		1982	
Ripon College OC			
Univ of Wisc-Whitewater			
Univ of Wisc-LaCrosse		1980	

NAME OF CLUB	OTHER ORIENTEERING SPONSORED	BARRIERS
Bama Bushmasters		Interest, Time
Trailblazers OC		Interest, Time
Univ of N. Alabama OT		"A" Meets, Terrain
Aurburn OC		Interest, Personnel, Experience
Univ of Alaska		Maps, "A" Meets Interest, Weather
Arkansas Tech OC		"A" Meets, Maps
Southern Arkansas OC		Interest
UCA Pathfinders		Maps, Interest, Weather
Trailblazers		Interest, Maps, Terrain
Cal Polytechnic		
Colorado State		
Jacksonville State		Interest
Wheaton College OC		Interest, Promotion
Purdue OC	Ski-O	Maps
Morehead State Raider Co		Maps, Interest, Weather
NSU Pathfinders		Promotion, Funds
Nichols State OC		Promotion, Funds
Jaguar Orienteering Command		Terrain, Class "A" Meets
NE Louisiana Univ OC		"A" Meets
Michigan Tech Brushbusters		"A" Meets
CMSU OC	Night-O, Canoe-O	Maps, "A" Meets
NE Missouri State Univ OC	Ski-O	Interest Meets, Interest
Mississippi State ROTC OT		Promotion
E. New Mexico State OT		"A" Meets, Terrain
St. Bonaventure		Maps, "A" Meets
U.S. Military Academy OC	Long-O, Relay	
Univ of Nevada-Reno		Interest
Bowling Green State Univ		Terrain, Other Running Events
Central State Univ		Terrain
Brewer's Blazers		Interest
Drexel Ranger OC		Interest
Bucknell ROTC OC		Inter college conflict
Penn State Univ OC		Maps
Carson-Newman OC		Interest, Promotion Terrain
Vanderbilt ROTC OC		Interest, Terrain
MTSU OC	Boy Scout Training	"A" Meets, Funds
APSU OC		Interest
UT-COC		Funds
Panhandle Orienteers		"A" Meets, Promotion

NAME OF CLUB	OTHER ORIENTEERING SPONSORED	BARRIERS
SRHS-SS		"A" Meets, Terrain
Prairie View A & M		"A" Meets, Interest
Red Raider Orienteers		"A" Meets, Terrain
SHSU Pacesetters		Terran, Climate
SFASU Pacers		"A" Meets, Interest
N. Texas OC		Terrain, "A" Meets, Maps
Univ of Texas-El Paso OC		Interest, Promotion
TCU OC		Interest, Promotion
Lone Star OC		Promotion
Old Dominion OC		Terrain, Maps, "A" Meets
William and Mary OC		Maps, Interest
James Madison Univ OC		"A" Meets
Virginia Tech OC	Night-O, Relay	Academic conflicts
PEOC		"A" Meets, Interest, Maps
Ripon College OC		Maps, Interest
Univ of Wisc-Whitewater		Interest, Promotion, Terrain
Univ of Wisc-LaCrosse		"A" Meets